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**POLITICAL AND POPULATION
SURVEY**

STANISLAV ECONOMIC-ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
COMPRISING

50X1-HUM

- No. 131 DROGOBYCHSKAYA OBLAST
- No. 132 ZAKARPATSKAYA OBLAST
- No. 133 STANISLAVSKAYA OBLAST
- No. 137 CHERNOVITSKAYA OBLAST

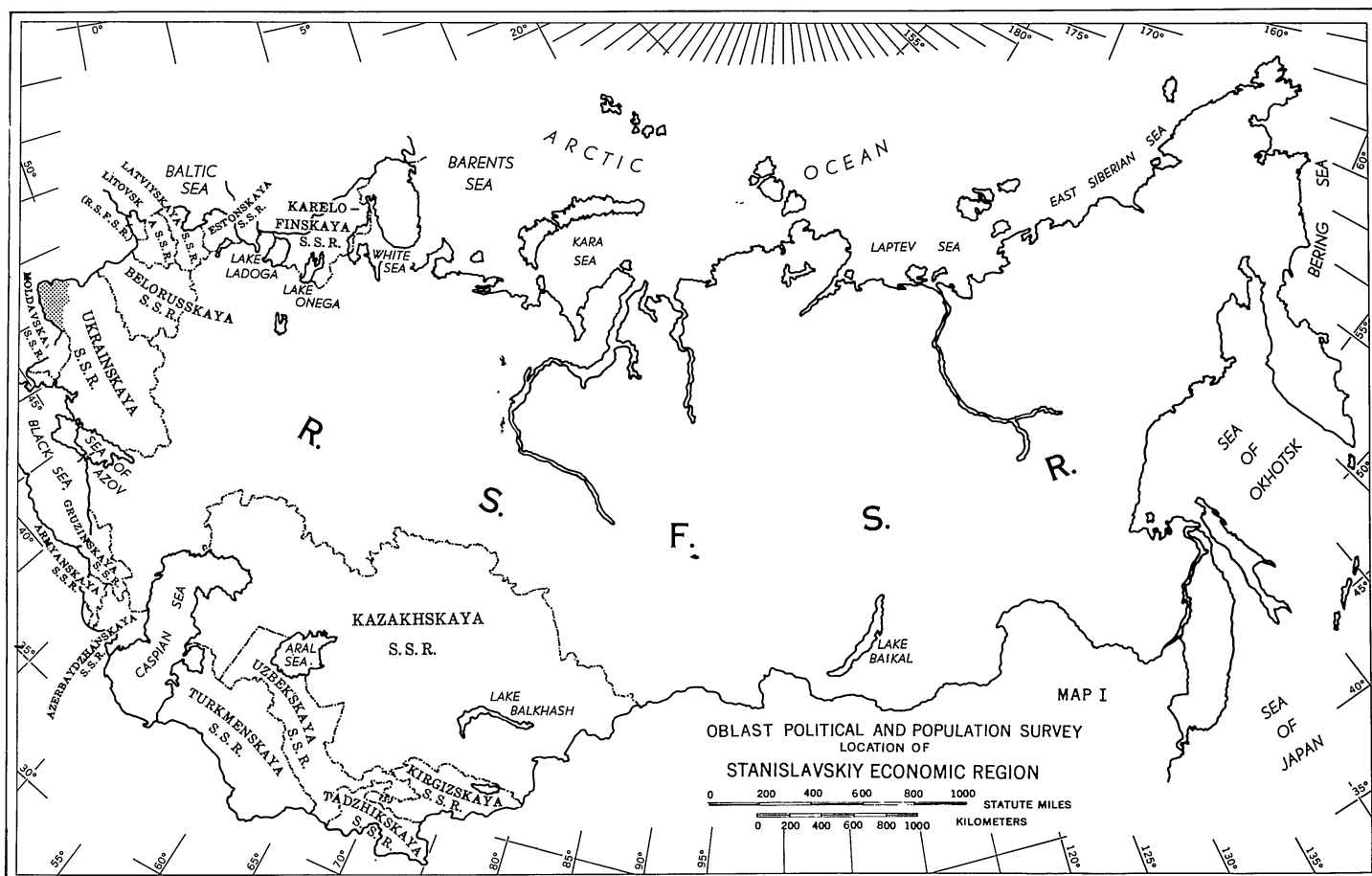
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Political and Population Survey

Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region

comprising:

No. 131
DROGOBYCHSKAYA OBLAST

No. 132
ZAKARPATSKAYA OBLAST

No. 133
STANISLAVSKAYA OBLAST

No. 137
CHERNOVITSKAYA OBLAST

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NOTICE

1. The estimates appearing in this study result from an accelerated survey of available data. All figures accompanied by an asterisk (*) are the best possible estimates to be derived from accessible information and are to be regarded as an indication of an order of magnitude.



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2. Population estimates and administrative-territorial boundaries as of 1 January 1958.

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STANISLAV ECONOMIC-ADMINISTRATIVE REGION.
(Nos. 131, 132, 133, and 137)

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19 March 1958

STANISLAV ECONOMIC-ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Statistics

	<u>A.</u>	<u>B.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>D.</u>	<u>E.</u>
Area in Square Miles	17,243	5,299	3,263	3,816	4,865
Total Est. 1958 Pop.	3,738,000	1,127,000	789,000	865,000	957,000
Urban Population	876,000	250,000	192,000	209,000	225,000
Rural Population	2,862,000	877,000	597,000	656,000	732,000
Cities	10	2	1	5	2
Towns	33	10	8	12	3
Urban Settlements	47	25	1	9	12
Rural Rayons	88	36	14	25	13
Selsovets	2,086	661	324	610	491

- A. Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region
 B. Stanislavskaya Oblast
 C. Chernovitskaya Oblast
 D. Drogozhskaya Oblast
 E. Zakarpatskaya Oblast

I. Government ControlsA. General

Stanislavskaya Oblast, Chernovitskaya Oblast, Drogozhskaya Oblast, and Zakarpatskaya Oblast are located in the southwestern Ukrainian SSR, bordering on Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and the Moldavian SSR. The Carpathian Mountains and their foothills cross the oblasts in a NW-SE direction, forming a barrier between Zakarpatskaya Oblast in the SW and the other 3 oblasts in the N and E.

Together, these 4 oblasts form the Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region, one of 11 regions in the Ukrainian SSR and of over 100 in the USSR as a whole. The seat of administration of the Regional Council of National Economy (Sovnarkhoz) is in Stanislav, the center of Stanislavskaya Oblast. The region is one of 6 in the Ukrainian SSR

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consisting of more than one oblast.

A comparison of the Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region with the other 10 regions of the Ukrainian SSR indicates that it is sixth in area, sixth in total population (fifth in rural and eighth in urban population), sixth in number of urban areas (tied for third in number of cities, second in towns, and fifth in urban settlements), fourth in number of rural rayons, and third in number of selsovets (see Statistics, p. 1).

The 10 cities of the region are all of oblast subordination; only one city, Chernovtsy, has a population of over 100,000, and one other, Stanislav, has over 50,000. Five of the cities are located in Drogobychskaya Oblast: Drogobych, the oblast center, Borislav, Sambor, Stryi, and Truskavets; 2 cities are in Stanislavskaya Oblast: Stanislav, the oblast center, and Kolomyia; 2 are in Zakarpatskaya Oblast: Uzhgorod, the oblast center, and Mukachevo; and one is in Chernovitskaya Oblast: Chernovtsy, the oblast center. Each of the cities designated as oblast center controls the local Communist Party apparatus and government agencies in its oblast.

Each of the 4 oblasts has its Executive Committee and Council of Workers Deputies as the highest local state organs, subordinate to the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and Supreme Soviet. The Stanislavskiy Sovnarkhoz, administered from Stanislav, is subordinate to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. The chief Party organ in each of the oblasts is the Oblast Party Committee, which is responsible to the Ukrainian Party Central Committee. Party and government controlling agencies at the republic level are located in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev (Kievskaya Oblast).

The region which today belongs to the Soviet Ukraine and

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comprises the oblasts of Stanislavskaya, Drogobychskaya, Zakarpatskaya, and Chernovitskaya has a complicated history of control by various empires and nation-states throughout its history (see Outline Political History of Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region, p. 4).

Part of the Tatar, Magyar, Polish-Lithuanian, and Turkish Empires for centuries, the region was under Austro-Hungarian rule for over a hundred years prior to World War I. Between the World Wars, today's Stanislavskaya and Drogobychskaya Oblasts were part of the Galicia region of Poland, present-day Zakarpatskaya Oblast was part of the Ruthenia region of Czechoslovakia, and today's Chernovitskaya Oblast was part of the Bukovina region of Rumania. Thus, the 4 oblasts now forming Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region have a recent history as parts of 3 separate countries bordering the Soviet Union.

Following the German invasion and partition of Poland in September 1939, Russian troops occupied East Galicia. A Soviet decree of December 1939 formed Drogobychskaya and Stanislavskaya Oblasts as part of the Ukrainian SSR. Rumania was forced to cede Northern Bukovina to the Soviet Union in June 1940, and Chernovitskaya Oblast was formed as part of the Ukrainian SSR in August 1940. The region was occupied by German troops from 1941 to 1944, when it was regained by the Soviets.

Carpatho-Ruthenia, following a brief period of autonomy as the "Carpatho-Ukraine", was ruled by Hungary during World War II. Occupied by the Soviet Army in November 1944, the area was decreed Zakarpatskaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR in January 1946.

The 4 oblasts became the Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region, supervised by a national economic council (Sovnarkhoz) in

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Stanislav, in May 1957, when the USSR was divided into 105 economic regions.

OUTLINE POLITICAL HISTORY OF STANISLAV ECONOMIC-ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
(Comprising Stanislavskaya, Drogobychskaya, Zakarpatskaya, and Chernovitskaya Oblasts)

- 10th-11th Centuries Whole region was part of Kievan Rus, which subsequently split into principalities.
- 1087-1340 Today's Drogobychskaya and Stanislavskaya Oblasts were part of Galicia Principality (at one point under Kievan Prince Daniel, with capital in Lvov).
- 1240-1370 Galicia part of Mongol (Tatar) Empire. Zakarpatskaya (now Zakarpatskaya Oblast) was seized by Magyars and subjected to Magyar feudal lords for centuries.
- 1370-1569 Galicia part of Polish Empire (Volynia part of Lithuanian Empire).
- 1408-1500 City of Chernovtsy in Moldavian Principality.
- 1500-1775 City of Chernovtsy under Turkish rule. 1775-1867 under Austrian, 1867-1917 under Austro-Hungarian rule. 1786-1849 Chernovtsy city center of Chernovitskaya Oblast of Galicia. 1849-1918 Chernovitsy center of Bukovina.
- 1569-1795 Galicia and Volynia area under Poland after Polish-Lithuanian Union (area remained under Poland after division of Ukraine between Poland and Russia in 1667).
- 1795-1918 The whole of today's Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region was part of Hapsburg (Austrian) Lands after Polish Partitions. Hapsburgs received from Turkey in 1775 the province of Bukovina (now Chernovitskaya Oblast). (Bukovina and Galicia remained with Austria after Congress of Vienna in 1815 gave the rest of Ukraine to Russia.)
- 1918-1919 With collapse of Austro-Hungarian Empire in October 1918, Ukrainians in East Galicia proclaimed an independent West Ukrainian National Republic of Ukrainian areas of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Although united to Ukrainian National Republic by Jan. 1919 proclamation, Poles overran area.

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- 1919-1939 1. East Galicia (including today's Stanislavskaya and Drogobychskaya Oblasts) under Polish control after 1919 and sovereignty after 1923. Following German invasion of Poland in September 1939 Treaty of Partition left E. Galicia and Volynia, occupied by Russian troops, to Soviet Union.
- 1919-1938 2. Ruthenia (including today's Zakarpatskaya Oblast) revolted against Hungary and was joined to Czechoslovakia.
- 1918-1940 3. Northern Bukovina (now Chernovitskaya Oblast) under Rumania, which had overrun it at end of World War I. Rumania forced to cede Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia to Soviet Union in June 1940.
- 1938-1939^{2/} Carpatho-Ruthenia received autonomy within Czechoslovakia in October 1938 and adopted name of Carpatho-Ukraine, ceding southern part to Hungary November 1938 (including Uzhgorod and Berehovo).
- 1939-1944 Carpatho-Ukraine (now Zakarpatskaya Oblast) incorporated into Hungary in March 1939. "Liberated" by Soviet Army in November 1944.
- Jan. 1946-date Decree of 22 January 1946 formed Zakarpatskaya Oblast as part of Ukrainian SSR (via USSR Czechoslovakia Treaty of 29 June 1945).
- Dec. 1939-date^{1/} Decree of 4 December 1939 formed Drogobychskaya and Stanislawskaya Oblasts (and also Volynskaya, Lvovskaya, Rovenskaya, and Ternopolskaya Oblasts) as part of Ukrainian SSR.
- Aug. 1940-date^{3/} Decree of 7 August 1940 formed Chernovitskaya Oblast in Ukrainian SSR.
- 1941-1944 • Region occupied by German troops; resumed oblast status when reoccupied by Soviet Union.

^{1/}Is continuation of "1. East Galicia".

^{2/}Is continuation of "2. Ruthenia".

^{3/}Is continuation of "3. Northern Bukovina".

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B. Control Groups1. Communist Party and Komsomol

There are an estimated 60,000 Communist Party members in (see Table I, page 7) in the Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region, comprising 5.5 per cent of the 1,086,000 members in the Ukrainian SSR. Approximately 3,600 of the members, or 5.9 per cent, are full-time Party workers and have been designated the Party control force.

The number of Party members per 1,000 total population ranges from 19 in Chernovitskaya Oblast to 13 in Stanislavskaya Oblast, the average for the region being 16. The ratio is considerably below that of the Ukrainian SSR as a whole, 26 Party members per 1,000 total population, and of the USSR, 36 per 1,000 total population. The low Party membership seems to reflect the continued resistance in the region to integration into the Soviet System and the lack of reliable local cadres. As late as June 1953 the Soviet press acknowledged "the malpractice of appointing chiefly workers from other oblasts of the Ukraine to direct Party and government work in the western oblasts of the Ukraine."

Each of the 4 oblasts in the Stanislav Region has an Oblast Party Committee as its highest Party agency, controlling the City and Rayon Party Committees and the civilian Primary Party Organizations. The latter are the basic units of Party control, being located in industrial enterprises, machine-tractor stations, collective and state farms, government agencies, research and educational institutions, trade unions, and other establishments.

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TABLE I

ESTIMATED COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP

	<u>Total Members</u>	<u>Control Force</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Total Pop.</u>	<u>Members per 1,000 Adult Pop.</u>
Stanislav Economic- Administrative Region	60,000	3,600	16	24
Stanislavskaya Oblast	15,000	900	13	20
Chernovitskaya Oblast	15,000	900	19	28
Drogobychskaya Oblast	15,000	900	17	27
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	15,000	900	15	25

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Primary Party Organizations in Army, Air Force, and militarized MVD units in the region are independent of local Party authorities and are subordinate, via their respective hierarchies, to the USSR Party Secretariat. Primary Party Organizations in Army units are subordinate to the Political Administration of the Carpathian Military District, headquarters in Lvov (Lvovskaya Oblast), which in turn is responsible to the Main Political Administration in Moskva. The Main Political Administration, or Chief Political Directorate, is simultaneously part of the USSR Ministry of Defense and a section of the All-Union Party Central Committee.

Party directives and personnel control in the oblast Party organizations extend downward from the Ukrainian Party Central Committee through its Presidium (planning) and Secretariat (administration). Various facets of the 4 oblasts' Party activity are supervised by the Sections for: 1) Administrative Organs, 2) Agriculture, 3) Construction and Municipal Economy, 4) Consumers Goods and Food Products, 5) Heavy Industry, 6) Machine Building, 7) Party Organs, 8) Propaganda and Agitation, 9) Schools, and 10) Science and Culture--all organs of the Ukrainian Central Committee.

Subordinate to the Central Committee Party agencies, each of the Oblast Party Committees has a corresponding Secretariat and Sections, maintaining a continuous check on the operations of all civil government agencies and installations on the same level.

Information concerning total membership in the Komsomol (Communist Party subsidiary made up of youth between the ages of

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14 and 26) is not available. However, it is assumed that, as with the Communist Party membership in the region, membership in this youth organization is well below average as compared with the Ukrainian SSR as a whole. In 1957 it was estimated that Komsomol membership for the entire republic was 3,146,000, of which 260,000 members were in the military. The latter group are controlled through the political Administration of the Carpathian Military District in the manner described above for the Party in military units.

The Komsomol organization in each of the Oblasts of the region follows the hierarchical pattern of the Communist Party. Under the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, the oblast, city, and rayon Komsomol Committees are each responsible to the next higher Komsomol Committee and are supervised by the Party Committee at the same level.

2. Military

The Stanislaw Economic-Administrative Region is a strategically significant part of the USSR. Lying in the most southwestern part of the Ukraine, the region borders on 4 East European countries: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania. The area is a supply base for Soviet forces and is estimated to contain a relatively large number of troops. In possessing Zakarpatskaya Oblast, the Soviet Union apparently has obtained an area S of the Carpathian Mountains big enough for large-scale troop concentrations and suitable for operations against hostile forces in Czechoslovakia or Hungary.

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The oblasts of the Stanislav Region are in the Carpathian Military District, with the headquarters in Lvov controlling ground forces and tactical air personnel in the area. Within the Stanislav Region, the 38th Army Hq. is located in Stanislav, and some of its units are in Uzhgorod (Hq., Third Mountain Rifle Corps; 128th Guards Mountain Rifle Division) and Mukachevo (318th Mountain Rifle Division). Subordination has not been established for the 66th Guards Rifle Division, located in Chernovtsy, the 70th Guards Rifle Division in Stanislav, or the 183rd Rifle Division in Kolomyia. There are estimated to be 50,000* Army troops in the region.

A division of Antiaircraft Artillery subordinate to the 38th Army is located near the city of Stanislav. Four regiments of Anti-aircraft Artillery have also been identified in the region, one in Uzhgorod under the Third Rifle Corps, one in Chernovtsy under the 66th Guards Rifle Division, one in Stanislav under the 70th Guards Rifle Division, and one in Uzhgorod under the 128th Guards Rifle Division.

There are 10 airfields used by the Soviet Air Force in the Stanislav Region, 4 in Zakarpatskaya Oblast and 2 in each of the other oblasts (see Table II, page 11). Stanislav, Stryi, and Uzhgorod Airfields are used by civil as well as military aircraft. Total Air Force personnel in the area are estimated to number 12,000*.

Unconfirmed reports indicate a guided missile plant near Uzhgorod and a guided missile site in the Carpathian Mountains "near several Satellite frontiers".

Four border detachments of the MVD security troops are

TABLE II

AIRFIELDS IN STANISLAV ECONOMIC-ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

<u>Location</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Longest Run</u> (in feet)	<u>Elevation</u> (in feet)	<u>Target</u>	<u>Latitude/Longitude</u>
<u>Stanislavskaya Oblast</u>						
Stanislav	Joint	2	6600	990	0232-8618	4854/2442
Kolomyia	Military	2	6660	720	0233-8039	4832/2507
<u>Chernovitskaya Oblast</u>						
Chernovtsy	Military	5	4420	820	0233-8016	4816/2559
Chernovtsy Northwest	Military	5	3500	630	0233-8017	4823/2546
<u>Drogobychskaya Oblast</u>						
Sambor	Military	4	4200	990	0232-8617	4933/2320
Stryy	Joint	1	8200	1080	0232-8619	4914/2349
<u>Zakarpatskaya Oblast</u>						
Uzhgorod	Joint	3	5500	390	0232-8621	4838/2216
Mukachevo	Military	2	6600	390	0232-8611	4824/2241
Beregovo	Military	5	6000	550	0232-8623	4815/2241
Chop	Military	2	6000	4010	0232-8624	4830/2216

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stationed in the Stanislav Region, the 27th in Uzhgorod and unidentified border detachments in Chop, Drogobych, and Khust. The headquarters of the Ukrainian MVD Border District is in Lvov.

3. Government

The total government (see Table III, page 13) control force, numbering about 122,000 in the Stanislav region consist of workers in the 4 oblasts who are employed and paid by the Ukrainian SSR government and by the respective oblast governments. Their responsibilities range in importance from administration of central government offices in Stanislav, Drogobych, Uzhgorod, and Chernovtsy down to health services in rural areas.

The primary government control force in the Stanislav Region is approximately 24,000, or about one per cent of the adult population of the region. Of this total, almost 6 per cent are under Ukrainian SSR jurisdiction, and the remainder are in government agencies of the 4 oblasts. The primary control force consists of workers in administration of agencies under the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and the Oblast Executive Committees. Among these are administrators in the City Executive Committees responsible for the supply of food, most housing, consumers' goods, local transportation, and health. Also included are judicial personnel and the local militia, the latter numbering over 11,000.

The secondary control force in the region is made up of 98,200 government workers, about 4 per cent of the total adult population. This category includes doctors, teachers, and nonadministrative government staff workers. The secondary control force has

TABLE III
ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORCE

	Administrative Category	Total Control Force ^{a/}	Primary Control Force	
			Number	Per Cent of Total
Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region	Republic Govt.	12,500	1,400	11.2
	Oblast Govt.	97,900	10,800	11.0
	Militia	<u>11,400</u>	<u>11,400</u>	<u>100.0</u>
	Total	121,800	23,600	19.4
Stanislavskaya Oblast	Republic Govt.	3,300	400	13.3
	Oblast Govt.	27,400	3,000	10.9
	Militia	<u>2,300</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>100.0</u>
	Total	33,000	5,700	17.3
Chernovitskaya Oblast	Republic Govt.	3,300	300	9.1
	Oblast Govt.	21,600	2,400	11.1
	Militia	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>100.0</u>
	Total	26,200	4,000	15.3
Drogobychskaya Oblast	Republic Govt.	2,900	400	13.8
	Oblast Govt.	24,200	2,700	11.2
	Militia	<u>3,800</u>	<u>3,800</u>	<u>100.0</u>
	Total	30,900	6,900	22.3
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	Republic Govt.	3,000	400	13.3
	Oblast Govt.	24,700	2,700	10.9
	Militia	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
	Total	31,700	7,100	22.4

^{a/}Not included in this total are professional workers of the Communist Party, the officer and NCO components of the armed forces, and supervisory and managerial economic personnel.

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no responsibility for policy determination or planning, but rather carries out policies set by the primary government control force.

The economic control force, not included in Table I, is supervised by the Stanislavskiy Sovnarkhoz. The Sovnarkhoz is directly subordinate to the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and consists of a chairman, deputy chairman, and members. Below the Central Sovnarkhoz apparatus are functional departments and administrations, production (branch) administrations, and an advisory technical-economic council.

Among the functional agencies are the Administration of Material-Technical Supply and Sale and the Administration of Worker Supply; others presumably include administrations for production, capital construction, and cadres and schools, as well as departments for finance, accounting, labor and wages, and economy.

There are 7 production or branch administrations in the Stanislavskiy Sovnarkhoz for: 1) the Timber and Woodworking Industry, 2) Petroleum, Gas, and Chemical Industry, 3) Machine Building and Power Production, 4) Light Industry, 5) Food Industry, 6) Construction and Building Materials Industry, and 7) Meat and Dairy Industry. In August 1957 these administrations controlled 276 production enterprises with a gross industrial product of over 5 billion rubles and employing over 100,000 workers. By January 1958 the Sovnarkhoz supervised an additional 78 enterprises with 27,600 workers.

Industrial and construction enterprises of purely local significance are under the supervision of the executive committees of the various oblasts, which, in turn, are subordinate to the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Directorate of Internal Affairs in each oblast is responsible for several important instruments of local control. Subordinate

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to the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, it directs the police force (militia), the fire defense units, and local counter-espionage agents. MVD militarized forces are probably directly responsible to the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

II. Population, Ethnic Groups, and Labor Force

The estimated 1958 total population of the Stanislaw Economic-Administrative Region is 3,738,000, including 62,000* military personnel (Army and Air Force). It is estimated that the region contains 8.9 per cent of the total population of the Ukrainian SSR and 1.8 per cent of the total population of the USSR. (See Table IV, page 16.)

The total populations of the oblasts of the Stanislaw Region are similar, the differences between them being less than 10 per cent. Stanislavskaya Oblast has the largest population, estimated to be 1,127,000, or 30.2 per cent of that of the region. The other oblasts in descending order of population are Zakarpatskaya with 957,000 (25.6 per cent), Drogobychskaya with 865,000 (23.1 per cent), and Chernovitskaya with 789,000 (21.1 per cent).

As in the Ukrainian SSR as a whole, the Stanislaw Region has not completely regained its pre-World War II total population. While the Ukrainian SSR total population is now 99.7 per cent of its 1939 population, the Stanislaw Region is estimated to have reached only 90.3 per cent of its 1939 population. (See Table V, page 17.)

During the period from 1939 to 1945 large losses of population occurred in this region, particularly in Galicia, as it was occupied by the Soviets (1939-1941), overrun by the Germans (1941-1944), and regained by the Russians (1944). Losses occurred through casualties,

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TABLE IV

SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1958

	Stanislav Ec.- Admin. Region	Stanislavskaya Oblast	Chernovitskaya Oblast	Drogobychskaya Oblast	Zakarpatskaya Oblast
Total Population	3,738,000	1,127,000	789,000	865,000	957,000
Population Density (persons per square mile)	217	213	242	227	197
Urban Population	876,000	250,000	192,000	209,000	225,000
Urban Proportion of Total Pop.	23.4%	18.3%	24.3%	24.2%	23.5%
Population in Work- ing Ages (16-59 years)	1,075,000	339,000	238,000	243,000	255,000
Proportion of Popu- lation in Working Ages	62.2%	64.6%	64.7%	61.1%	58.7%
Females per 100 Males in Working Ages	116	114	114	117	120
Urban Labor Force	396,000	104,000	85,000	104,000	103,000
Proportion of Popula- tion in Urban Labor Force	10.6%	9.2%	10.8%	12.0%	10.8%
Military Personnel (Army and Air Force)	62,000*	23,000*	11,000*	3,000*	25,000*
Forced Laborers	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Proportion of Ukrain- ians in Total Population	81.7%	90.0%	75.0%	90.0%	70.0%

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TABLE V
ESTIMATED POPULATION CHANGES: 1939-1958

	Year	Total Population	Urban Population	Per Cent Urban	Rural Population	Per Cent Rural
Stanislav Economic- Administrative Region	1939	4,135,000	876,000	23.4	2,862,000	76.6
	1958	3,738,000				
Stanislavskaya Oblast	1939	1,364,000	301,000	22.1	1,063,000	77.9
	1958	1,127,000	250,000	22.2	877,000	77.8
Chernovitskaya Oblast	1939	865,000		19.0(1930)		81.0(1930)
	1958	789,000	192,000	24.3	597,000	75.7
Drogobychskaya Oblast	1939	1,106,000	244,000	22.1	862,000	77.9
	1958	865,000	209,000	24.2	956,000	75.8
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	1939	800,000		17.5(1935)		83.5(1935)
	1958	957,000	225,000	23.5	732,000	76.5

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evacuation, and decimation and transfer of segments of the population, both by the Russians and the Germans, prior to 1944. After the Russians resumed control, further losses occurred by shipment of suspected groups to forced labor camps in the Russian interior, by population exchanges with neighboring countries, and by a decrease of population caused by the war losses.

Although over 75 per cent of the population of the Stanislaw Region is rural, the available evidence indicates a very slight percentage increase in the urban population since 1939. Also indicated is a somewhat higher rate of increase in urban growth, or recovery, than in the rural areas. The Stanislawskaya and Drobychskaya Oblasts urban populations are 83.0 and 85.6 per cent, respectively, of 1939. The rural populations are 82.5 and 76.1 per cent, respectively, of 1939.

Because of the importance in this region of a quantitative comparison of the pre-war and post-war ethnic composition of the population, full ethnic tables have been attempted, despite problems of correlation of data and of inadequacies of reported information. The 1939 ethnic composition was estimated on the basis of Polish, Rumanian, Czechoslovak census data and other non-Soviet materials of the 1930's. The present population was estimated from fragmentary Soviet reported information, some of it only in percentages. Categories of the present population which are most conjectural quantitatively are the Great Russian and the Polish, Jewish, and Other. Reported data are most complete for Zakarpatskaya Oblast. (See Table VI, page 19, and Table VII, page 20.)

About 82 per cent of the population of the Stanislaw Region is estimated to be Ukrainian, somewhat higher than the 75 per cent estimated for the Ukrainian SSR as a whole. Ukrainians predominate in all

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TABLE VI

ESTIMATED ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF TOTAL POPULATION

	<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Stanislaw Economic- Administrative Region	Ukrainian	3,054,000	81.7
	Great Russian	273,000	7.3
	Hungarian	144,000	3.9
	Moldavian	75,000	2.0
	Polish, Jewish and Other	192,000	5.1
	Total	3,738,000	100.0
Stanislawskaya Oblast	Ukrainian	1,014,000	90.0
	Great Russian	82,000	7.3
	Polish, Jewish and Other	31,000	2.7
	Total	1,127,000	100.0
Chernovitskaya Oblast	Ukrainian	592,000	75.0
	Moldavian	75,000	9.5
	Great Russian	58,000	7.4
	Jewish	24,000	3.1
	Other	39,000	5.0
	Total	789,000	100.0
Drogobychskaya Oblast	Ukrainian	778,000	90.0
	Great Russian	63,000	7.3
	Polish, Jewish and Other	24,000	2.7
	Total	865,000	100.0
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	Ukrainian	670,000	70.0
	Hungarian	144,000	15.0
	Great Russian	70,000	7.3
	Jewish	30,000	3.1
	Rumanian	16,000	1.6
	German	15,000	1.6
	Other	13,000	1.4
	Total	957,000	100.0

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TABLE VII

ESTIMATED ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF TOTAL POPULATION IN 1939

	<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Stanislav Economic- Administrative Region	Ukrainian	2,631,000	63.6
	Jewish	436,000	10.6
	Polish	358,000	8.7
	Rumanian and Moldavian	287,000	6.9
	Hungarian	121,000	2.9
	Great Russian	58,000	1.4
	Other	<u>244,000</u>	<u>5.9</u>
	TOTAL	4,135,000	100.0
Stanislavskaya Oblast	Ukrainian	1,026,000	75.2
	Polish	134,000	9.8
	Jewish	125,000	9.2
	Other	<u>79,000</u>	<u>5.8</u>
	TOTAL	1,364,000	100.0
Chernovitskaya Oblast	Ukrainian	375,000	43.4
	Rumanian and Moldavian	273,000	31.5
	Jewish	102,000	11.8
	Great Russian	58,000	6.7
	German	29,000	3.3
	Polish	24,000	2.8
	Other	<u>4,000</u>	<u>0.5</u>
	TOTAL	865,000	100.0
Drogobychskaya Oblast	Ukrainian	738,000	66.7
	Polish	200,000	18.1
	Jewish	108,000	9.8
	Other	<u>60,000</u>	<u>5.4</u>
	TOTAL	1,106,000	100.0
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	Ukrainian	492,000	61.6
	Hungarian	121,000	15.1
	Jewish	101,000	12.6
	Czech and Slovak	38,000	4.7
	German	14,000	1.8
	Rumanian	14,000	1.7
	Other	<u>20,000</u>	<u>2.5</u>
	TOTAL	800,000	100.0

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4 oblasts of the region, making up a majority of the urban population and almost the entire rural population. Great Russians are estimated to comprise about 30 per cent of the urban population throughout, or over 7 per cent of the total population. The percentage of Russians in this western region of the Ukraine acquired since 1939 by the Soviet Union is considerably lower than the 15 per cent estimated for the Ukraine as a whole.

The remaining 11 per cent of the population consists of nationalities which, prior to Soviet acquisition of the region, made up 36 per cent of the population. Groups of Poles are found in the areas which were former parts of Galician Poland (now Stanislavskaya and Drobychskaya Oblasts), Moldavians are found in the former Northern Bukovina of Rumania (now Chernovitskaya Oblast), Hungarians are found in the former Zakarpatskaya Oblast (today's Zakarpatskaya Oblast), and Jews in the urban areas throughout the region. There are very small numbers of Rumanians, Germans, Czechs, Slovaks, Gypsies, and others remaining in the region (see Section III, A. Political and Social Tensions, for recent ethnic history).

It is estimated that 62.2 per cent of the population are in the working ages (16-59 years); this parallels closely the USSR average. The estimated ratio of 100 males to 113 females is about the USSR average. It is assumed that the ratio of males to females is lower in the rural areas than in the urban areas. (See Table VIII, page 22.)

The total labor force of the region is 1,913,000, or about 51 per cent of the total population. Most of the labor force is engaged in rural agricultural and lumbering work. The urban labor force of 396,000 is only 20 per cent of the total labor force and is present in roughly equal numbers in each of the 4 oblasts. Actually, many workers

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TABLE VIII

ESTIMATED AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION
(Numbers in thousands)

	Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Per Cent of Total Population
Stanislaw Economic- Administrative Region	0-15	562	562	1,124	30.1
	16-59	1,075	1,251	2,326	62.2
	60 plus	120	168	288	7.7
	Totals	1,757	1,981	3,738	100.0
Stanislavskaya Oblast	0-15	157	157	314	27.8
	16-59	339	388	727	64.6
	60 plus	36	50	86	7.6
	Totals	532	595	1,127	100.0
Chernovitskaya Oblast	0-15	109	109	218	27.6
	16-59	238	272	510	64.7
	60 plus	25	36	61	7.7
	Totals	372	417	789	100.0
Drogobychskaya Oblast	0-15	135	135	270	31.2
	16-59	243	285	528	61.1
	60 plus	28	39	67	7.7
	Totals	406	459	865	100.0
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	0-15	161	161	322	33.6
	16-59	255	306	561	58.7
	60 plus	31	43	74	7.7
	Totals	447	510	957	100.0

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whose occupation might seem more industrial than agricultural are located in rural areas, servicing the predominantly agricultural activities of the region. These include rural workers and employees, listed in Table IX, such as tractor brigade workers, office employees and others. (See Table IX, page 24, and Table X, page 25.)

The over-all population density of the Stanislaw Region is 217 persons per square mile and of the rural areas 166 persons per square mile. The high density pattern reflects the intensive agriculturalization of the region, which is typical of the Ukraine as a whole, and far above the USSR average.

The oblast of highest density in the region, both over-all and rural is Chernovitskaya, where the highest concentrations of population are in the NE plain and the foothills of the Carpathians; the lowest densities are to be found in the mountainous SW. Zakarpatskaya Oblast, a large part of which is mountainous except in the SW, has the smallest population density, both over-all and rural. (See Table XI, page 26.)

III. Psychological and Sociological Factors

A. Political and Social Tensions

The Stanislaw Economic-Administrative Region has a recent history of tensions and antagonism to the Soviet regime. Incorporated into the Soviet Union since 1939, the region together with the Lvov Economic-Administrative Region forms the Western Ukraine, one of the chief trouble spots in the USSR. The major sources of conflict have been Ukrainian nationalism versus Soviet assimilation, the Uniate and other religions in the area versus Soviet destruction of church organizations, and traditional individual peasant holdings versus agricultural collectivization. (Continued on page 30. Population tables follow.)

TABLE IX
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE

Category	Population (in thousands)	Labor Force by Population Category (in thousands)	Per Cent Labor Force of Population Category
Stanislaw Economic- Administrative Region	Total	3,738	51.2
	Urban	876	45.2
	Rural	2,862	53.0
Stanislavskaya Oblast	Total	1,127	50.5
	Urban	250	41.6
	Rural	877	53.0
Chernovitskaya Oblast	Total	789	50.8
	Urban	192	44.3
	Rural	597	53.0
Drogobychskaya Oblast	Total	865	52.3
	Urban	209	49.8
	Rural	656	53.0
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	Total	957	51.3
	Urban	225	45.8
	Rural	732	53.0

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TABLE X
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

	<u>Total Workers and Employees</u>	<u>Urban Workers and Employees</u>	<u>Per Cent Urban</u>	<u>Rural Workers and Employees</u>	<u>Per Cent Rural</u>
Stanislav Economic- Administrative Region	589,000	373,000	63.3	216,000	36.7
Stanislavskaya Oblast	166,000	98,000	59.0	68,000	41.0
Chernovitskaya Oblast	126,000	80,000	63.5	46,000	36.5
Drogobychskaya Oblast	140,000	98,000	70.0	42,000	30.0
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	157,000	97,000	61.8	60,000	38.2

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TABLE XI
ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS

Administrative-Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (in thousands)		Total	Density (Persons per Sq. mile)	
		Urban	Rural		Over-all	Rural
Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region	17,243	876	2,862	3,738	217	166
Stanislavskaya Oblast	5,299	250	877	1,127	213	166
Chernovitskaya Oblast	3,263	192	597	789	242	183
Drogobychskaya Oblast	3,816	209	656	865	227	172
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	4,865	225	732	957	197	150
Stanislavskaya Oblast	5,299	250	877	1,127	213	166
RAYONS:						
Bogorodchanskiy	101	2	18	20	198	178
Bolekhovski	189	99	25	34	180	132
Bolshovtseviskiy	143	4	53	57	399	371
Bukachevskiy	98	2	25	27	276	255
Burshynskiy	92	5	25	30	326	272
Dolinskiy	431	10	36	46	107	84
Galichskiy	132	4	39	43	326	295
Gorodenkovskiy	209	11	25	36	172	120
Gvozdetkiy	87	4	28	32	368	322
Kalushskiy	91	10	32	42	462	352
Kolomyyskiy	180	35	36	71	394	200
Korshevskiy	81	—	21	21	259	259
Kosovskiy	226	4	34	38	168	150
Lanchinskii	131	1	24	25	191	183
Lisetskiy	104	5	17	22	212	163
Nadvornianskiy	297	7	9	16	54	30
Obertinskii	111	5	26	31	279	234
Otynyanskiy	118	5	32	37	314	271
Pereginskiy	351	6	22	28	80	63

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TABLE XI
ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS
(continued)

Administrative-Territorial Division	(Sq. miles)	Population (in thousands)		Total	Density (Persons per Sq. mile)	
		Urban	Rural		Over-all	Rural
Rogatskiy	139	5	47	52	374	338
Rozhnyatovskiy	181	2	22	24	133	122
Snyatynskiy	114	8	30	38	333	263
Solotvinskiy	200	2	28	30	150	140
Stanislavskiy	94	65	28	93	989	298
Tlumachskiy	139	4	35	39	281	252
Tysmenitskiy	100	6	16	22	220	160
Voynilovskiy	131	—	33	33	252	252
Yablunovskiy	172	11	32	43	250	186
Yaremchanskiy	328	10	13	23	70	40
Zabolotovskiy	82	6	25	31	378	305
Zhabyevskiy	447	—	24	24	54	54
Chernovitskaya Oblast	3,263	192	597	789	242	183
RAYONS:						
Chernovitskiy	185	147	39	186	101	211
Gertsayevskiy	166	4	40	44	265	241
Glybokskiy	220	—	48	48	218	218
Kelmenetskiy	331	—	55	55	166	166
Khotinskiy	243	9	55	64	263	226
Kitmanskiy	139	2	50	52	374	360
Movoselitskiy	224	7	61	68	304	272
Putilskiy	382	—	24	24	63	63
Sadgorskiy	158	4	30	34	215	190
Sekiryanskiy	185	—	39	39	211	211
Storozhinetskiy	324	4	35	39	120	108
Vashkovetskiy	143	6	29	35	245	203
Vizhnitskiy	320	2	35	37	245	203
Zastanovskiy	243	7	57	64	263	235

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TABLE XI
ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS
(continued)

Administrative-Territorial Division	(Sq. miles)	Population (in thousands)		Density (Persons per Sq. mile)	
		Urban	Rural	Over-all	Rural
Drogobychskaya Oblast	3,816	209	656	227	172
RAYONS:					
Borinakiy	223	—	28	126	126
Dobromilski	183	8	31	213	169
Drogobychski	254	79	30	429	118
Dublyanski	131	—	27	206	206
Khodorovski	68	7	27	500	397
Komarovski	123	5	26	252	211
Krukenichski	71	—	25	352	352
Medenitski	139	1	22	165	158
Mostiski	94	5	27	340	287
Nikolayevski	117	8	20	239	171
Nizhankovichski	93	3	19	237	204
Novostrelishchanski	111	1	28	261	252
Podbuzhski	154	—	18	117	117
Rudkovski	143	2	39	287	273
Samborski	147	24	38	422	259
Skolevski	243	7	27	140	111
Slavski	308	—	25	81	81
Staro-Samborski	150	6	24	200	160
Strelkovski	349	—	27	77	77
Stryski	258	37	46	322	178
Sudovo-Vishnyanski	106	3	25	264	236
Turkovi	212	10	27	175	127
Zhidachovski	105	3	24	257	229
Zhuranovski	33	—	26	788	788

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TABLE XI
ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS
(continued)

Administrative-Territorial Division	(Sq. miles)	Population (in thousands)		Total	Density (Persons per Sq. mile)	
		Urban	Rural		Over-all	Rural
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	4,865	225	732	957	197	150
RAYONS:						
Beregovskiy	247	20	60	80	324	243
Irshavskiy	331	5	70	75	227	211
Khustskiy	385	21	36	57	148	94
Mezhgor'skiy	428	1	37	38	89	86
Mukachevskiy	343	45	122	167	487	356
Perechinskiy	235	4	28	32	136	119
Rakhovskiy	740	35	25	60	81	34
Svalyavskiy	308	9	48	57	185	156
Tyachewskiy	756	10	48	58	77	63
Uzhgorodskiy	324	49	94	143	441	290
Velikobereanyanskiy	305	5	48	53	174	157
Vinogradovskiy	239	21	68	89	372	285
Volovetskiy	224	—	48	48	214	214

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Today, once significant ethnic minorities in the region, including Poles, Jews, Rumanians, Germans, and others are decimated. The most active Ukrainian nationalists and other dissidents have been removed. The old, pre-war, populations of the cities have largely been displaced by Ukrainians and Russians from Soviet areas to the E. The largest group remaining which may continue to be antagonistic to Soviet domination is the native West Ukrainian peasantry, but opportunities for manifestation of resistance are negligible.

The Soviet regime, by a policy of forced and voluntary shifts in population (including transfer of large groups to forced labor camps), religious and economic oppression, and stringent Party, police, and government controls successfully overcame most resistance in the area prior to Stalin's death. There has been some subsequent small-scale active resistance to the regime (most recently among religious organizations). Troublesome groups, however, are quickly and ruthlessly suppressed under the present system of Soviet controls.

Ukrainian nationalism was established in today's Western Ukraine in the 19th century, when a tolerant Austro-Hungarian Empire allowed Ukrainians in East Galicia to develop their culture, language, religion, and local administration. Following the collapse of the empire during World War I, the Galician Ukrainians made an abortive attempt to set up a West Ukrainian National Republic. More than 100,000 of them, including troops and civilians, evacuated Galicia to the Russian Ukraine as Polish troops overran the area.

Between the World Wars, the West Ukrainian region was split up between Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. The Ukrainians in Polish Galicia and Rumanian Bukovina were subject to political, cultural, and

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occupational discrimination. Nevertheless, in Galicia, Ukrainian nationalist organizations were formed, chief among them the Ukrainian National Democratic Union (UNDO) and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

Czechoslovak rule of Carpatho-Ruthenia was relatively liberal, with some encouragement of Ukrainian cultural organizations. The area received political autonomy within Czechoslovakia in October 1938 and adopted the name of Carpatho-Ukraine. In March 1939 Hungary ended this short-lived autonomy, and Transcarpathia remained incorporated within Hungary during World War II. Following the outbreak of the war, the Soviet Union occupied regions on its western border, including Eastern Galicia and Northern Bukovina. During the soviet occupation of 1939-1941, thousands of Ukrainians and Poles were arrested and sent to the interior. Those deported and evacuated to Eastern Russia from these regions prior to and immediately following the German invasion numbered about 1.5 million persons.

The Germans and their allies quickly overran and occupied the Western Ukraine after June 1941. They were initially greeted as liberators, but Nazi atrocities and terrorism alienated the Ukrainians, who formed Soviet partisan and separatist partisan groups. Among the latter, the most important was the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which first appeared in the Western Ukraine in 1942 and fought the Germans and the Soviets in turn. It continued the partisan struggle against the Soviets after the war and was reported to be sporadically active, apparently on a very small scale, up to 1952. In 1944 the Western Ukraine was re-occupied by the Soviet armies, and by January 1946 the whole of the area had been formally incorporated into the Ukrainian USSR.

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Among the population changes in the Stanislaw Region during the war was the removal of Ukrainian youth to German labor camps, the annihilation by the Nazis of several hundred thousand Jews, and the evacuation to Rumania of perhaps 200,000 Rumanians preceding occupation by the Soviet Army (compare tables V and VI for pre-war and post-war ethnic patterns. The 1939 estimate of Rumanians may be high as it is based on possibly inflated Rumanian census data).-

The Soviets, following their second occupation of the region, in 1944, again sent thousands of Ukrainians and Poles, including suspected Ukrainian nationalists and German sympathizers, to forced labor camps in Siberia and in Central Asia. During 1945-1946, through population exchange agreements, further thousands of Poles were transferred to Poland (smaller numbers of Ukrainians in Poland were at the same time transferred to the Eastern Soviet Ukraine) and Czechs and Slovaks were repatriated to Czechoslovakia. Thus, by 1947 much of the anti-Soviet and non-Ukrainian population was removed from the Western Ukraine. At the same time, large numbers of Ukrainians were shifted into the area from the Eastern Ukraine, and Russian control personnel were also moved into the region.

Since the 17th century, the Western Ukrainians have practiced the Uniate or Greek-Catholic religion, which combines elements of the Roman Catholic Church of the West and the Greek Orthodox Church of Russia. Prior to Soviet absorption of the area, one source indicates that the Uniates numbered about 3.5 million in East Galicia and several hundred thousand in Bukovina and Transcarpathia.

After 1944 the Soviets systematically attacked the Uniate clergy, accusing them of treason, collaborating with the Poles and

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Germans, assisting the UPA, and acting as agents of the Vatican. In 1945 the top Uniate Church officials were arrested, and Greek Catholics were exhorted to join the Russian Orthodox Church. Mass arrests of Uniate clergy who resisted this plan followed, and in March 1946 the Greek Catholic Church was formally "reunited" with the Russian Church. By 1950 the last independent Uniate dioceses were absorbed. There is some possibility, however, that an underground independent Uniate Church still exists in the Western Ukraine.

A few Catholic Churches and Jewish Synagogues have been recently reported as operating in the West Ukrainian city of Lvov, although they are poorly attended as compared with pre-Soviet times. This may be due more to de-population by Poles and Jews than to direct Soviet suppression.

The most recent outbreak of organized resistance to the Soviet regime by a religious group in the Western Ukraine and of suppression by the Soviets occurred in 1957 and concerned the small Jehovah's Witnesses sect. The group, reportedly distributing literature from abroad in Russian, Rumanian, and Ukrainian, was accused of praising the United States and condemning the "socialist camp", of advising their members during the Hungarian rebellion to prepare to fight the Soviet Government, and of other anti-Soviet activities. Leaders of the organization were arrested and tried, and several of them received 10-year sentences in corrective labor camps.

Following the pattern of agricultural collectivization in the rest of the USSR, the Soviets attempted rapidly to collectivize the individual peasant households in the Western Ukraine. Their initial success was uneven due to a high degree of resistance by the local peasant population. In August 1947 the Soviet press made reference to

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armed opposition to collective farming in 2 of the oblasts of today's Lvov Economic-Administrative Region, and it is possible that the same level of resistance was met in the Stanislaw Region, particularly in Stanislawskaya Oblast. By May 1949 probably less than 30 per cent of the households in Stanislawskaya Oblast were collectivized, while between 75 and 79 per cent were collectivized in the other 3 oblasts of the region.

Communist Party conferences and the replacement of unsuccessful local Party officials in 1949 were connected with the "struggle against the kulaks" and the imposition of collective farming on the area. In June 1953 the top Party official in the Ukraine was deposed, in part for having committed "serious mistakes in the organizational-economic strengthening of collective farms" in the Western oblasts.

At the present in the Stanislaw Region, the large-scale removal of dissident elements and replacement by Ukrainians and Russians from the older Soviet regions has modified and reduced the potential for anti-Soviet resistance, particularly in the urban areas. There are 2 major sources of tensions, however, remaining. The first are latent political, economic, and religious antagonisms of the native population not removed from the area since Soviet occupation, which probably includes the bulk of the Ukrainian peasantry. The second are tensions which may also be harbored by E. Ukrainians and Great Russians newly arrived in the area and which appear more or less generally throughout the Soviet Union, including the regimentation of most facets of social life and an unnecessarily low standard of living.

Information is not yet available concerning local attitudes toward Soviet education, increase of medical facilities, post-Stalin release

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of forced laborers, many of whom are from this area, and proposals for relinquishment to kolkhozes of farm machinery and possibly of some rural control by the machine-tractor stations. It is presumed that these and other factors, including the passage of time and consolidation of control, are serving to alleviate some tensions.

B. Civil Defense

The western extension of the Stanislaw Economic-Administrative Region, because of its strategic border location, is included in the SW Soviet peripheral early warning radar system. The region in general is within an area of dense Soviet radar coverage with communication facilities adequate for the rapid dissemination of civil defense information. An Antiaircraft Artillery Division and regiment has been identified in Stanislaw. Other Antiaircraft regiments are located at Chernovtsy and Uzhgorod. Air raid shelters have been constructed at these and other military installations in the region. Although little further information is available concerning civil defense plans specifically for this area, certain generalities about the Soviet civil defense system can be presumed to apply here. This system provides both specialized training for civil defense personnel and training for the general population. The extent of the system's actual implementation is not determined, but the following organizational framework has been set up.

Civil defense is the responsibility of the Main Administration of Local Anti-Air Defense (GUMPVO) and the Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF). GUMPVO is administered ultimately

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from Moskva and is an arm of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD). Subordinate to GUMFVO is the Ukrainian Republic Administration of Local Anti-Air Defense (UMFVO). Below this is a staff corps of specialized personnel called Local Anti-Air Defense (MPVO) in the republic's oblasts, rayons, and cities.

The civil defense responsibilities of a chief of MPVO and his staff are as follows: 1) formulating plans, 2) training staffs and units, 3) organizing and mobilizing crews and detachments for local air defense, 4) organizing training programs for specialized personnel and the general population, 5) preparing and coordinating a financial and materials procurement plan, and 6) supervising all these activities through timely controls. Local MPVO inspectors play a role in the approval of new construction and in town planning and are assigned to important industrial plants and transportation installations.

The most widely dispersed formations of civil defense are the "groups of self-defense" headed by an MPVO chief, who is usually a leading figure of an enterprise (kolkhoz chairman or director of a plant). The functions of self-defense groups embody such duties as obligatory participation in drills, the rendering of aid to MPVO chiefs, assistance to fire-prevention organs in carrying out anti-fire measures in dwellings and industrial enterprises. Leaders in these groups are trained by workers of Anti-Air Defense schools, DOSAAF committees, medical personnel, workers of fire defense (MVD), the MVD militia and by specialists. Drills are carried out, the extent of which has not been disclosed. A system of signals alerting the populace of impending air attack, attack, and all-clear has been reported as established. The MVD Fire Defense

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Department is responsible for fire control, and first aid activities are managed by the republic's Red Cross Society.

DOSAAF, subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Defense, shares in the responsibility of giving Anti-Air and Chemical Defense training to its members (estimated to be over 20 million) and to the general population. Most of its members are probably (at least on paper) under a compulsory training course embracing general knowledge of civil defense, including alarm signals, types of attack, gas defense, decontamination, first aid, atomic and biological defense instruction, and fire-control measures. DOSAAF organizations are formed in factories, institutions, collective and state farms, MTS's, schools, and dwelling units. DOSAAF's varied functions providing support for the armed forces include preparation of Soviet youth (eligible at age 14) for specialized military training for ex-service personnel, military instruction to Soviet women, appropriate sports activities such as small-arms marksmanship, and the training of secondary medical personnel.

The Stanislaw Economic Region is generally in an area poorly suited for tunnel-type installations; the only area even moderately suited being the E section of Chernovitskaya Oblast extending N in a narrow belt E of Stanislaw to Drogobych. This same belt would be poorly suited to bunker installations because of drainage and excavation difficulties. The remainder of the area is well-suited for bunker installations with any sites in well-drained soils.

In the past, armed groups have been capable of survival for long periods in the mountains. For the bulk of the population, however, an evacuation attempt would be more probable in case of attack or invasion. Evacuation routes for inhabitants E of the Carpathian Mountains would

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probably as in the World War II period lead E and SE. Ternopolskaya and Khmel'nitskaya Oblasts or the Moldavian SSR produce an agricultural surplus that could support in-migrants for some time. For the population further W, a number of pass routes lead over the Carpathian Mountains. The existing air, road, and railroad facilities here, as in other areas of the Stanislaw Economic Region, would be heavily overtaxed in the event of any attempt at mass evacuation. No doubt such facilities would be primarily reserved for key personnel evacuation and troop movements. The comparatively large number of military personnel in the area might be used to assist evacuation and keep order during a period of emergency.

C. Medical Facilities

Significant medical statistics for the Stanislaw Region are listed in the following 2 tables:

TABLE XII

DOCTORS AND MIDDLE MEDICAL PERSONNEL - 1956

	<u>Doctors</u>	<u>Per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Middle Medical Personnel</u>	<u>Per 1,000 Population</u>
Stanislavskaya O.	1,117	1.0	3,737	3.4
Chernovitskaya O.	1,134	1.5	3,043	4.0
Drogobychskaya O.	894	1.1	3,153	3.7
Zakarpatskaya O.	<u>897</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>3,083</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Total	4,042	1.1	13,016	3.6

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TABLE XIII

HOSPITAL BEDS, REST HOMES, SANITORIA, AND SANITORIUM BEDS - 1956

	<u>Hospital Beds</u>	<u>Per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Rest Homes</u>	<u>Sanitoria</u>	<u>Sanitorium Beds</u>
Stanislavskaya O.	5,265	4.8	185	15	1,775
Chernovitskaya O.	5,335	7.0	200	11	1,000
Drogobychskaya O.	4,760	5.6	320	20	3,600
Zakarpatskaya O.	<u>4,815</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>710</u>
Total	20,175	5.5	1,055	54	7,085

A comparison of the above figures with the average for both the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR as a whole indicates a lag in medical facilities for the region. The Ukrainian SSR average per thousand population is 1.5 doctors, 4.5 middle medical personnel and 6.1 hospital beds. The ratio of doctors and hospital beds per thousand population for the USSR as a whole is 1.6 and 6.5 respectively.

Two higher educational institutes for medicine in the region (one at Chernovtsy and another at Stanislav) offer training for doctors. The Uzhgorod State University has a medical faculty. Approximately 8 other medical schools in the area train middle medical personnel such as nurses and feldshers (doctors' assistants). A large number of secondary medical personnel in the region have had only a 7-year elementary school education followed by a 2-year nurses' training course. Medical facilities in rural areas of the region are probably administered almost entirely by secondary medical personnel and the seriously ill must be sent to urban areas for treatment.

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The mountain air, picturesque scenery, and numerous mineral springs at the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains have led to the construction of many rest homes and sanatoria in the region (see Table XIII, page 39). Facilities are available for mineral water baths, mud cures, and general curative physical culture. Of particular importance are the resorts at Truskavets and Morshin in Drogobychskaya Oblast and Yaremcha and Yablonov in Stanislavskaya Oblast where sanatoria, bath buildings, polyclinics and rest homes are in year-round operation.

D. Educational and Cultural Facilities

Educational and cultural facilities in the Stanislav Region compare favorably with the USSR average. The following tables show the number of schools, students and teachers in the region during the scholastic year 1955/56.

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS - SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1955/56

	<u>Total Schools*</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>7-Year</u>	<u>Middle</u>
Stanislavskaya O.	866	324	412	127
Chernovitskaya O.	528	168	255	99
Drogobychskaya O.	788	268	378	136
Zakarpatskaya O.	<u>816</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>108</u>
Total	2,998	1,140	1,366	470

* Includes a number of special schools for handicapped children.

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TABLE XV

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS - SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1955/56

	Total Students*	Classes			Total Teachers	Students Per Teacher
		1-4	5-6	8-10		
Stanislavskaya O.	142,039	73,590	52,341	15,813	8,663	16.4
Chernovitskaya O.	100,591	49,054	40,347	10,667	5,923	17.0
Drogobychskaya O.	124,023	63,449	45,270	15,304	7,552	16.4
Zakarpatskaya O.	<u>139,123</u>	<u>77,292</u>	<u>48,487</u>	<u>12,702</u>	<u>8,046</u>	<u>19.8</u>
Total	505,776	263,385	186,445	54,486	30,184	16.8

* Includes students in special schools for handicapped children.

The 4 oblast capitals are the educational and cultural centers of the area. Of the region's 6 higher educational institutions 2 (a medical and a pedagogical institute) are located in Stanislav, 2 (a State University and a medical institute) are in Chernovtsy, a pedagogical institute is in Drogobych and a State University is located in Uzhgorod. The 1956 enrollment for the State University at Chernovtsy was 2,417 while that of the State University at Uzhgorod was 1,629. The region has approximately 60 secondary special educational institutions (primarily light industry, lumber, petroleum, and agricultural tekhnikums and medical schools). The number of non-Ukrainian language schools in the area is unknown. However, it can be assumed that instruction in Ukrainian predominates although there are a number of schools with Russian, Hungarian, Rumanian, or Moldavian as the language of instruction. Previous to the unification of the Ukraine with the USSR half of the inhabitants of this region were reported as illiterate or semi-literate. Now, in view of the school construction and compulsory

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7-year education that has taken place since Soviet control, literacy rates are estimated to be high.

The most important local newspapers in the region are the oblast newspapers which have a combined circulation of approximately 190,000. Most of these are published in Ukrainian although some appear in Hungarian or Russian. In addition there are numerous rayon and city newspapers published in Ukrainian, Russian, Hungarian, or Moldavian. Zakarpatskaya Oblast has 29 newspapers including 4 oblast newspapers: Zakarpatskaya pravda and Molodezh Zakarpatya (in Ukrainian), Sovetskoye Zakarpatye (in Russian), and Karpati Igaz szo (in Hungarian). In Chernovitskaya Oblast an oblast newspaper, Sovetskaya Bukovina (in Ukrainian and Moldavian) and 14 rayon newspapers are published. Drogobychskaya Oblast has an oblast newspaper, Sovetskoye slovo, as well as 28 rayon and city newspapers all of which are published in Ukrainian. In Stanislavskaya Oblast an oblast newspaper, Pri-karpatskaya pravda, and 31 rayon newspapers are published (all of them in Ukrainian).

Other important cultural facilities are listed in the following table:

TABLE XVI
SELECTED CULTURAL FACILITIES - 1956

	<u>Libraries</u>	<u>Books*</u>	<u>Clubs</u>	<u>Museums</u>	<u>Theatres</u>	<u>Movie Projectors</u>
Stanislavskaya O.	1,031	4,121,000	807	4	3	250
Chernovitskaya O.	468	2,629,000	454	3	1	149
Drogobychskaya O.	743	3,301,000	728	3	2	236
Zakarpatskaya O.	<u>997</u>	<u>4,350,000</u>	<u>608</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>226</u>
Total	3,239	14,401,000	2,597	12	9	861

* Figures probably include books, pamphlets, and periodicals in libraries and in educational institutions, collective and state farms, machine tractor stations, and individual plants.

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IV. Socio-Economic FactorsA. Housing

Statistics on living space per person in the Stanislaw Economic-Administrative Region are not available. Housing in this area suffered heavy damage during the World War II period and it is doubtful that reconstruction has been adequate to supply the postwar need. The following tables indicate the amount of housing construction in the region as compared with that of the Ukrainian SSR as a whole in the 1946/56 period:

TABLE XVII

PRIVATE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION - 1946/56
(in thousand square meters)

	<u>1946/50</u>	<u>1951/56</u>
Stanislavskaya O.	51.7	78.6
Chernovitskaya O.	6.1	31.1
Drogobychskaya O.	16.2	62.6
Zakarpatskaya O.	<u>55.0</u>	<u>113.5</u>
Total	129.0	285.8
Ukrainian SSR Total	6,649.0	7,611.2

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TABLE XVIII

STATE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION - 1946/56
(in thousand square meters)

	<u>1946/50</u>	<u>1951/56</u>
Stanislavskaya O.	170.6	103.1
Chernovitskaya O.	133.5	82.8
Drogobychskaya O.	221.3	191.8
Zakarpatskaya O.	<u>884.4</u>	<u>803.6</u>
Total	1,409.8	1,181.3
Ukrainian SSR Total	14,814.6	15,626.7

While the region contains approximately 9 per cent of the total Ukrainian SSR population its private housing construction represents only 3.3 per cent, and its state housing construction 8.5 per cent of the total for the Ukrainian SSR in the postwar period. On the other hand, the region is predominantly rural and shows a general decline in population since the war period. Consequently a much less acute housing shortage probably exists here than in more industrial sections of the USSR which have experienced a rapid population increase in recent times.

The region has an abundance of building materials, particularly lumber (see Section IV E, Economic Characteristics). A large part of the lumbering supplies of the Ukrainian SSR are located in Zakarpatskaya and Stanislavskaya Oblasts, an area which produced over 50 per cent of the republic's wood procurements in 1955. Numerous cement, brick, tile, and limestone enterprises are also in operation. The production of building materials in the region, however, does not assure their availability for local housing construction. Substantial quantities of lumber are shipped

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out of the area for needs in other areas of the Ukrainian SSR. Also, it can be assumed that industrial requirements take priority over residential requirements for the construction materials that are used in the region.

B. Food Supplies

The Stanislaw Region has only a minor agricultural development compared to the Ukrainian SSR as a whole. However, it probably produces an adequate quantity and variety of food for its own needs and exports a small surplus in addition. Its meat and dairy products from the mountainous sections as well as crops of grain (particularly wheat, corn, and rye), potatoes and fruit from the plain and foothill areas should provide a fairly well-balanced diet for the region's population. Food-processing is one of the region's more important light industries and some of its products are also shipped beyond the boundaries of the region.

Centers where food supplies are collected and stored are scattered throughout the region's agricultural rayons. Food-processing (flour-milling, distilling, and canning) is carried on in almost all of the urban areas. Chernovtsy, Uzhgorod, Mukachevo, Drogobych, Stryi, Sambor, and Stanislaw are the most important food-processing centers. In view of the highway inadequacies of the area it is probable that food is stockpiled on a decentralized basis in cities and towns throughout the region. However, the majority of the population is rural, having farm and dairy products close at hand, and no major city is far from agricultural centers. This makes it improbable that any serious lack of food supplies is experienced even during winter weather and spring thaws when transportation facilities may be interrupted.

C. Transportation

The Stanislaw Region's transportation net connects it with the rest of the Ukrainian SSR, the central industrial region of the RSFSR and

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important satellite countries in E Europe (refer to Map IV, Transportation, Resources, and Military Control). Since the end of World War II the Soviets have done much to reconstruct and improve transportation in this area. Railroads have been extended and in the more heavily-travelled passes of the Carpathian Mountains they have been electrified and double-tracked. Pipelines have been built from oil and gas fields in the region to supply needs in other parts of the Ukrainian SSR and even farther to the E.

Railroad lines bear most of the burden in the transportation system. The network is much less dense than in more industrially complex areas of the E Ukraine. The facilities, however, are probably adequate for the comparatively light industrial and commercial activity of the region. Railroad lines in this area are part of the Lvov Railroad System and radiate largely from the system's headquarters, Lvov, to the N. Division headquarters in the region are located at Stanislav, Chernovtsy, and Uzhgorod. Other locally important railroad junctions are located at Stryy and Sambor in Drogobychskaya Oblast, Kolomyia in Stanislavskaya Oblast, and Chop in Zakarpatskaya Oblast. One of the main routes extends from Lvov S to Stryy and continues SE through Stanislav and Kolomyia to Chernovtsy where it branches S to Rumania, SW to Hungary and E to other areas of the Ukrainian SSR. Three railroad lines running in a SW direction lead over the Carpathian Mountains into Zakarpatskaya Oblast. One runs from Lvov through Drogobychskaya Oblast and along the NW border of Zakarpatskaya Oblast to Chop where it branches to Czechoslovakia. A second line extending from Stanislav crosses the Carpathians into S Zakarpatskaya Oblast and runs along its SW border to Chop. A third line extending from Stryy crosses into the central part of Zakarpatskaya Oblast and

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connects with the other 2 railroads near Chop. All railroads in the region are single-track except over the main mountain passes where they have been double-tracked and electrified. The main out-going freight of the region consists of lumber, agricultural raw materials, processed food, building materials, and other products of the region's light industry. It ships in mainly coal, machinery, and some raw materials for its light industry.

The important highways and roads in the region follow the railroad routes. One of the main highways extends S from Lvov to Stanislav and continues SE to Chernovtsy where it branches to Kiyev, Kishinev (Moldavian SSR), and Bucharest, Rumania. Another important highway extends from Lvov through Drogobychskaya Oblast and across the Carpathian Mountains to Mukachevo and Uzhgorod. Outside these main routes which are reportedly paved, roads in the region are generally unimproved and in poor condition.

The Dnestr River in the region is navigable S of the city of Galich (Stanislavskaya Oblast). The upper reaches of the river are used for the flottage of lumber and the middle and lower sections for the transportation of grains, building materials, and products of the region's light industry (principally leather textile goods and lumber). The river is open approximately 10 months of most years; sometimes it does not freeze at all. Other rivers in the region are not navigable and are important mainly for the flottage of lumber to processing centers.

The 10 airfields which service the Stanislav Economic Region are primarily of military importance (see Section I, Government Controls, Military). Only 3 airfields in the region (at Stanislav, Uzhgorod and Stryi) are used for civil as well as military purposes. Flight passenger

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service is centered at Stanislav which has daily flights to Moskva, twice-daily flights to Kiyev and connections to Chernovtsy, Lvov, Simferopol, and Odessa in the Ukrainian SSR and Kishinev in Moldavian SSR.

Oil pipelines have been constructed from the Drogobych and Borislav oil fields to Stryy, and from Stryy they have been extended N to Lvov and SE to Stanislav, each of which has a refinery. From the natural gas fields near Dashava 3 pipelines have been put into operation (the first to Stanislav, the second to Lvov and the third to Kiyev continuing to Moskva). A natural gas pipeline is under construction between Dashava and Minsk (Belorussian SSR), which will continue to Vilnyus (Lithuanian SSR) and Riga (Latvian SSR). There has been some discussion about extending this pipeline as far as Leningrad but this project was reportedly abandoned in late 1957. Other new gas pipelines are now under construction between the recently-discovered gas fields of Kosov to Chernovtsy and from the gas fields of Rudki to Sambor. The Ukrainian Gas Planning Institute at Kiyev is responsible for planning gas trunk lines in the area.

D. Utilities

The potential for supplying adequate water, power heat and light facilities is only partially realized at the present time within the confines of the Stanislav Region. Mountain rivers in the area provide sufficient quantity of potable water for the population and could serve as an important source of hydroelectric energy. Timber reserves, lignite deposits and extensive gas and oil fields could offer enough fuel for heating and power-producing purposes to serve industrial and domestic needs in the entire area. Some progress has been made in

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exploiting these resources and in reconstructing utility systems which were heavily damaged during World War II. All the major cities are now known to have electricity, water, sewage, telephone and telegraph systems. Gas and oil facilities are becoming increasingly available. It is doubtful, however, that these utility services are adequate even by Soviet standards. In the smaller towns and in rural areas, utilities are poorly developed and will probably remain backward for some time.

The area is not part of any regional power grid and local power plants must be depended upon to supply industrial, municipal, and residential demands. Local networks have been constructed, one of which connects the power facilities of Drogobych with those of Borislav and Zhidachov. Another connects the thermal and hydropower plants at Ushgorod with a recently completed but unlocated hydropower plant nearby. The power requirements of Stanislav and its surroundings are supplied by a coal-burning thermal power plant located in the city. Since the end of the war the power supply of Chernovtsy has been considerably expanded with the reconstruction of thermal power plant and the building of a number of power plants attached to industrial enterprises. The current installed capacities of any of these are unknown at this time.

A recent Soviet source reports the kolkhozes of Drogobychskaya Oblast to be 13.3 per cent electrified and those of Stanislavskaya Oblast, 18.3 per cent electrified. In view of the fact that in the Ukrainian SSR as a whole 28.2 per cent of the kolkhozes are electrified, it is evident that these 2 oblasts seriously lag behind in rural electrification. The percentage of kolkhozes electrified in Chernovitskaya and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts (44.7 per cent and 37.2 per cent respectively) compares more than favorably with the Ukrainian SSR average.

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Natural gas facilities are available in the region at least along the pipeline routes in Drogobychskaya and Stanislavskaya Oblasts (see Map IV, Transportation, Resources, and Military Control). The following cities are known to be supplied with gas: Drogobych, Borislav, Stryi, Rudki, and Zhidachov in Drogobychskaya Oblast and Stanislav, Bolikhov, Rogotin, Kalush, Kosov, and Kutu in Stanislavskaya Oblast. Gas pipelines are reportedly now under construction between the newly discovered gas fields of Kosov to Chernovtsy and between gas fields of Rudki to Sambor. Gas facilities are being extended in rural areas. A 1954 Soviet report states that in Drogobychskaya Oblast alone more than 10,000 collective farm and MTS workers have gas in their homes.

E. Economic Characteristics

The Stanislav Economic-Administrative Region is more of strategic than economic importance to the Soviet Union at the present time. Its economy remains comparatively backward and is based primarily on lumbering, extraction of mineral resources, light industry, and agriculture. Of these industries only the extraction of natural gas (an estimated 20 per cent of the USSR total), lumber procurement (56 per cent of the 1955 Ukrainian SSR total), and oil production have significance outside the Western Ukraine.

Complete information on gross industrial production is not available for each oblast in the region. In Zakarpatskaya Oblast lumbering occupies 35 per cent of the total production, the food industry 24 per cent, light industry 8.7 per cent and the furniture industry 5.6 per cent. In Chernovitskaya Oblast the food industry occupies 44 per cent of the gross industrial production, light industry 28 per cent, metal-working 15.3 per cent and the lumber industry 12.6 per cent.

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In the economy of the region as a whole, lumbering with its associated activities occupies a leading place. Within its boundaries are a large part of the timber reserves of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1955 the region produced more than half of the republic's wood procurements (for statistics, see Table XIX, page 52). The largest stands of timber are found on the slopes of the Carpathian Mountains especially in Stanislavskaya and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts (see Map IV, Transportation, Resources, and Military Control). Forests cover roughly half of the land in Zakarpatskaya Oblast, and a third in Drogobychskaya Oblast; the SW mountainous rayons of Chernovitskaya Oblast are heavily forested. Important sawmilling centers are located throughout the area but particularly at Stanislav, Kutu, and Delyatin in Stanislavskaya Oblast, Stryi and Sambor in Drogobychskaya Oblast, Svalyava, Rakhovo, and Perechin in Zakarpatskaya Oblast and Chernovtsy in Chernovitskaya Oblast. In connection with lumbering, light industries concerned with the manufacture of wood products have developed. Approximately 53 per cent of the republic's cartons and 34 per cent of the republic's paper were produced in the region in 1955. Cities noted for the production of paper and cartons are Zhidachov (whose paper kombinat is the largest in the republic), Stanislav, Rakhov, and Chernovtsy. Large furniture factories are in operation at Chernovtsy, Uzhgorod, Mukachevo, Stanislav, and Bolekhov. Chemical plants for wood distillation and the production of charcoal are located at Perechin, Svalyava, and Velikiy Bychkov in Zakarpatskaya Oblast.

Natural gas extracted in Drogobychskaya and Stanislavskaya Oblasts supplies not only local needs but demands of other parts of the Ukrainian SSR and beyond as well (for natural gas and oil pipelines, see Section IV C Transportation, and Map IV, Transportation, Resources, and Military Control).

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TABLE XIX

HAULING OF LUMBER - 1955
(in thousand cubic meters)

Stanislavskaya O.	3,132
Chernovitskaya O.	755
Drogobychskaya O.	693
Zakarpatskaya O.	<u>3,394</u>
Total	7,974
Ukrainian SSR Total	14,230

TABLE XX

NUMBER OF KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES - 1955

	<u>Kolkhozes</u>	<u>Sovkhozes</u>
Stanislavskaya O.	467	4
Chernovitskaya O.	261	5
Drogobychskaya O.	391	4
Zakarpatskaya O.	<u>261</u>	<u>11</u>
Total	1,380	24

TABLE XXI

NUMBER OF CATTLE, PIGS, SHEEP, AND GOATS - 1955
(in thousands)

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>
Stanislavskaya O.	106	107	98
Chernovitskaya O.	105	113	96
Drogobychskaya O.	105	106	99
Zakarpatskaya O.	<u>105</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>96</u>
Total	421	423	389

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The main center of natural gas extraction is Dashava which supplies Stanislaw, Lvov, Kiyev, Moskva, and numerous smaller urban areas along its pipeline routes. Recently new gas-bearing sites are being exploited in Rudki (Drogobychskaya Oblast) and Koslov (Stanislavskaya Oblast). Pipelines are being planned and constructed from Kosov to Chernovtsy and from Rudki to Sambor.

The Ukraine has only a very minor production of petroleum (less than 1 per cent of the USSR); its most important fields located in the Stanislaw Region. Around Drogobych and Borislav, oil extraction has taken place for over 100 years. However, the political instability and the war damage suffered in this area have resulted in a decrease in productivity in recent times. According to Soviet statistics, the oil fields have not yet regained their 1913 production level (700,000 tons in 1956 as compared with 1 million tons in 1913). In the last few years oil production at Dolina and Bitkov of Stanislavskaya Oblast has been gaining in importance. The Dolina oil field reportedly produced more oil in 1955 than the Borislav fields. Petroleum is refined mainly at Drogobych (a center of gasoline and kerosene production), Stanislaw, and Kolomyia. By-products plants of the oil industry are located at Stanislaw (asphalt), Drogobych (paraffin wax and carbon black), Dolina (carbon black), and Borislav (paraffin wax).

Other minerals important to the economy of the Stanislaw Region are potassium and magnesium salts, potash, and lignite. Potassium salt deposits in Kalush and Stebnik have led to the construction of fertilizer kombinats which produced approximately 266,000 tons of potassium fertilizer in 1956. Magnesium salts and potash are mined at Drogobych. In the same area a significant amount of table salt is mined (around Dobromil and Bolekhov). Salt mines at Solotvina in Zakarpatskaya Oblast

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are considered among the largest in central Europe. Lignite mining is of local importance in Zakarpatskaya Oblast (in Irshavskiy and Mikachevskiy rayons) and in Stanislavskaya Oblast. The region produced an estimated 525,000 tons of lignite in 1955.

Other light industries, aside from those associated with the extractive industries above, have developed in the region. Chernovtsy is an important textile and leather goods center with large clothing and footwear plants. Khotin and Stanislav also have textile and leather enterprises. Building materials production is primarily of local importance; brick and tile plants are scattered throughout many cities of the region (see section V, urban areas). Most important cement plants are found at Kalush, Zhidachov, and Rogatin. Stone is quarried at Gorodenka, Chernelitsa and Bolshovtsy. Heavy industry in the region is limited to a few plants in the major cities which produce equipment for local enterprises and farming; machine-building and metalworking plants are in operation at Stryi (iron foundry, drilling equipment, and agricultural machinery parts plants), Stanislav (agricultural machinery plant), Chernovtsy (metal parts, machine repair plants), and Kolomyia (agricultural machinery and drilling equipment plants).

Due to unfavorable geographical factors the level of agricultural activity in the region is below that of the Ukrainian SSR as a whole (see Table XX, page 52, for number of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes in the area). While it occupies approximately 7.7 per cent of the Ukrainian SSR's territory, the region has only 4.1 per cent of the republic's total sown area. Crop production (wheat, corn, rye, and potatoes are the most important) is largely restricted to the plains and foothills around the Carpathian Mountains. In general, livestock raising (primarily of dairy cattle and sheep) is carried on in the more

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mountainous areas. In the foothill and plain sections beef cattle and pigs are raised (see Table XXI, page 52).

Soviet statistics on sown areas (see Table XXII, page 56) indicate the relative importance of various crops grown in the region as compared with the republic as a whole. In 1955, 11.9 per cent of the republic's sown area of spring wheat, 2.5 per cent of the sown area of winter wheat, 3.6 per cent of the sown area of corn, 9.5 per cent of the sown area of oats, 2.2 per cent of the sown area of barley, 5.5 per cent of the sown area of rye, 11.1 per cent of the sown area of potatoes and 5.3 per cent of the sown area of vegetables, were found in the region.

Chernovitskaya Oblast, particularly in the southern rayons, probably the leading agricultural oblast in the region with important wheat, corn, and sugar beet crops. Rye, oats, and potatoes are produced in the foothill sections. Along the Dnestr River in the NE rayons there are large vineyards and orchards which produce grapes, apples, peaches, and other fruits. Food-processing occupies approximately a third of the economic activity of the city of Chernovtsy; flour, sugar, wine, and meat enterprises are the most important. Khotin and Storozhynets are also agricultural centers with flour milling and wine making enterprises.

The agricultural zone of Stanislavskaya and Drogobychskaya Oblasts is largely concentrated on the right bank of the Dnestr River where wheat, rye, oats, and sugar beets are the main crops raised. Major food-processing centers in the area are at Stry and Sambor (flour milling and distilling), Drogobych and Snyatyn (cereals, vegetable oils, and meat), and Gorodenka (sugar).

TABLE XXII

SOWN AREA OF IMPORTANT CROPS - 1955
(in thousand hectares)*

	Winter Wheat	Spring Wheat	Corn	Winter Rye	Spring Barley	Potatoes	Oats	Sugar Beets	Vegetables
Ukrainian SSR	8445.2	172.0	6039.9	2644.9	2339.8	2152.1	1154.8	1091.6	465.6
Total									
Stanislav Economic- Administrative Region	212.7	20.5	217.4	145.1	51.5	239.9	109.4	—	23.9
Total									
Stanislavskaya Oblast	63.6	6.2	47.5	57.4	21.0	95.4	35.1	24.0	7.6
Chernovitskaya Oblast	79.3	3.6	92.7	20.9	11.4	40.5	14.6	28.0	5.8
Drogobychskaya Oblast	41.0	10.0	21.6	52.6	18.0	64.9	36.6	20.0	5.6
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	28.8	0.7	55.6	14.2	1.1	39.1	23.1	—	4.9

*One hectare equals 2.47 acres.

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In Zakarpatskaya Oblast fertile soils are found only in the mountain valleys and in the southern rayons along the Tisa River. Corn is the major crop; oats and potatoes are also important. On the southern hill slopes (largely in Vinogradovskiy, Beregovskiy and Mukachevskiy rayons) grapes and tobacco are grown. Major food-processing centers are located at Uzhgorod, Mukachevo, and Tyachev (fruit and vegetable canning, and flour milling). Beregovo, Vinogradov and Uzhgorod are centers of wine making.

In the future, the primary Soviet interest in the Stanislav Region can be expected to remain of a military and strategic nature. Little potential is offered for any significant industrial or agricultural development. At best, a more efficient exploitation of its natural resources and an improvement in its agricultural production could make the region a more self-sufficient though not vital part of the Ukrainian SSR.

V. Urban Areas (See Table XXII, page 73.)

Stanislavskaya Oblast contains the following urban areas:

Stanislav 48-56 N; 24-42 E.
Population: 65,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Oblast capital; city of oblast subordination; center of Stanislavskiy rayon; Oblast Committee of the Communist Party; Stanislavskiy Sovnarkhoz; Oblast Executive Committee; Oblast Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF); Oblast Red Cross Society; City Executive Committee.
Military: Headquarters, 38th Army, 70th Gds Rifle Division; Anti-aircraft Artillery Division subordinate to the 38th Army; Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division subordinate to the 70th Rifle Division.
Airfields: One Class 2 (military/civil).
Transportation: Division Headquarters, Lvov Railroad System, engine depot, steam engine house, car repair shop.
Economic: Petroleum refining center (gasoline, lubricating oil, asphalt); also produces agricultural machinery, chemicals, paper, textiles, leather goods; large lumbering center; food-processing (cereals, fruits, and vegetables); brick plants; thermal power plant.

URBAN AREAS

S E C R E T

Stanislav
(continued)Educational: Pedagogical and medical institutes.

Refer also to Stanislav Target Information Sheet
(A-419, 0232-9992, Jan. 1957, SECRET) for more detailed
city analysis.

Kolomyia

48-32 N; 25-03 E.

Population: 35,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: City of oblast subordination; center
of Kolomyyskiy rayon.Military: Headquarters, 183rd Rifle Division.Airfields: One Class 2 (military).Economic: Petroleum refining; metalworking; produces
agricultural machinery, chemicals, textiles, ceramics;
food processing.Bolekhov

49-04 N; 23-52 E.

Population: 9,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center
of Bolekhovski rayon.Economic: Petroleum extraction and refining; salt
mines; produces chemicals, leather goods, bricks;
woodworking; food processing.Dolina

48-58 N; 24-00 E.

Population: 7,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center
of Dolinskiy rayon.Economic: Petroleum extraction center; salt mines;
potash fertilizer plant; sawmilling; flourmilling.Galich

49-07 N; 24-44 E.

Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center
of Galichakiy rayon.Economic: Food processing; dairying; truck gardening.Gorodanka

48-40 N; 25-30 E.

Population: 11,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of
Gorodenkovskiy rayon.Economic: Stone quarrying; food processing (sugar
refining, flourmilling, distilling).

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Kalush 49-02 N; 24-22 E.
Population: 10,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Kalushskiy rayon.
Economic: Petroleum and natural gas extraction; salt and potash mining; fertilizer, cement, and iron casting plants; food processing.

Kosov 48-19 N; 25-07 E.
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Kosovskiy rayon.
Economic: Natural gas extraction; food processing (cereals, fruit, vegetables).

Nadvornaya 48-38 N; 24-33 E.
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Nadvornyanskiy rayon.
Economic: Petroleum extraction and refining; wood-working; flour milling.

Rogatin 49-24 N; 24-37 E.
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Rogatinskiy rayon.
Economic: Chemical and cement plants; flour milling.

Snyatyn 48-27 N; 25-34 E.
Population: 8,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Snyatynskiy rayon.
Transportation: Lvov Railroad System, turnaround point.
Economic: Agricultural center processing cereals, fruit, vegetable oils; sawmilling.

Tlumach 48-52 N; 25-00 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Tlumachskiy rayon.
Economic: Flour milling; distilling; dairying.

Bitkov 48-37 N; 24-29 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Nadvornyanskiy rayon.
Economic: Petroleum and natural gas extraction; sawmilling.

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Bogorodchany 48-48 N; 24-31 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Bogorodchanskiy rayon.
Economic: Petroleum extraction; paraffin wax; flour-milling; sawmilling.

Bolshovtsy 49-10 N; 24-42 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Bolshovtsevskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural (grain and potatoes) and livestock center; produces building materials (gypsum, clays, and marls).

Broshnev Osada 48-59 N; 24-15 E.
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Dolinskiy rayon.
Economic: Salt and potash mining.

Burkachevtsy 49-15 N; 24-29 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Bukachevskiy rayon.
Economic: Peat and brick plants; flourmilling.

Burshtyn 49-15 N; 24-38 E.
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Burshtynskiy rayon.
Economic: Alabaster quarrying; tile and brick plants; food processing.

Chernelitsa 48-48 N; 25-26 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Gorodenskiy rayon.
Economic: Stone quarrying, flourmilling.

Delvatin 48-32 N; 24-37 E.
Population: 9,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Yaremchanskiy rayon.
Economic: Lumbermilling center; salt mining; mineral springs.

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Gvozdetz 48-35 N; 25-15 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Gvozdetzskiy rayon.
Economic: Flourmilling; brick plants.

Kosmach 48-20 N; 24-50 E.
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Yablonovskiy rayon.
Economic: Petroleum and natural gas extraction; lumbering.

Kuty 48-15 N; 25-12 E.
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Kosovskiy rayon.
Economic: Lumbering center, sawmilling and wood distillation (pitch, turpentine, tar and resin); tanning; fur processing.

Lanchin 48-35 N; 24-45 E.
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Lanchinskii rayon.
Economic: Salt mining; lumbering; mineral springs, health resort.

Lisets 48-52 N; 24-37 E.
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Lisetskii rayon.
Economic: Produces leather goods, industrial glue; sawmilling; flourmilling.

Obertin 48-44 N; 25-10 E.
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Obertinskii rayon.
Economic: Tile plant; flourmilling; dairying.

Otyuva 48-43 N; 24-50 E.
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Otyunyanskii rayon.
Economic: Pottery and brick plants.

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Pechenezhin 48-32 N; 24-52 E.
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Yablonovskiy rayon.
Economic: Oil extracting; lumbering; flourmilling.

Pereginsko 48-48 N; 24-13 E.
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Pereginskiy rayon.
Economic: Petroleum extraction; flourmilling; sawmilling.

Rozhnyatov 48-56 N; 24-10 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Rozhnyatovskiy rayon.
Economic: Sugar refining; flourmilling; sawmilling.

Solotvin 48-42 N; 24-25 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Solotvinskiy rayon.
Economic: Petroleum extraction; sawmilling.

Tysmenitsa 48-54 N; 24-54 E.
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Tysmenitskiy rayon.
Economic: Food processing (cereals, vegetables), dairy-ing; brick plant.

Vygoda 48-55 N; 23-55 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Dolinskiy rayon.
Economic: Sawmilling; brick plants.

Yablonov 48-25 N; 24-57 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Yablonovskiy rayon.
Economic: Flourmilling; lumbering; resort area.

Yaremcha 48-28 N; 24-32 E.
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Yaremchanskiy rayon.
Economic: Mineral springs area; lumbering.

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Zabolotov 48-28 N; 25-16 E.
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Zabolotov-
 skiy rayon.
Economic: Tobacco processing; flourmilling.

Zhovten 49-03 N; 24-48 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Galichskiy
 rayon.
Economic: Tile and brick plants; flourmilling.

Drogobychskaya Oblast contains the following urban areas:

Drogobych 49-20 N; 23-30 E.
Population: 38,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Oblast capital; city of oblast subordi-
 nation; center of Drogobychskiy rayon; Oblast Com-
 mittee of the Communist Party; Oblast Executive Com-
 mittee; Oblast Society for the Cooperation with Army,
 Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF); Oblast Red Cross Society;
 City Executive Committee.
Military: Headquarters, u/1 MVD Border Detachment.
Economic: Major petroleum extraction center; petroleum
 refining; produces gasoline, lubricating oil, asphalt,
 paraffin, chemicals, and rubber goods; potassium and
 manganese salt mining and processing; sawmilling center;
 stone quarrying, tile, brick and cement plants; food
 processing; thermal power plant, hydropower plant.
Educational: Pedagogical institute.

Refer also to Drogobych Target Information Sheet
 (0232-9987 TIS, 19 Feb. 51, SECRET) for more detailed
 city analysis.

Borislav 49-18 N; 23-25 E.
Population: 30,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: City of oblast subordination located
 in Drogobychskiy rayon.
Economic: Petroleum extracting and refining center;
 produces gasoline, benzine, lubricating oil, paraffin
 wax, asphalt, drilling machinery, tools; iron casting;
 heat and power plant.

Sambor 49-30 N; 23-12 E.
Population: 24,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: City of oblast subordination; center of
 Samborskiy rayon.
Airfields: One Class 4 (military).
Transportation: Lvov Railroad System, steam engine house.
Economic: Agricultural center (flourmilling, sugar

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Sambor
(continued)

refining, distilling); wood working;
textile, wagon construction, tile and brick
plants.

Stryy

49-15 N; 23-52 E.
Population: 33,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: City of oblast subordination; center of
Stryyskiy rayon.
Airfields: One Class 1 (military/civil).
Transportation: Division Headquarters, Lvov Railroad
System, engine depot, steam engine house, car re-
pair shop.
Economic: Petroleum and natural gas extraction; pro-
duces drilling machinery, freight cars, carbon black,
chemicals, textiles; lumbering and woodworking
(matches, furniture); glass, brick and tile plants;
flourmilling; food processing; thermal power plant.

Truskavets

49-16 N; 23-30 E.
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: City of oblast subordination located
in Drogobychskiy rayon.
Economic: Health resort area, mineral springs,
lumbering.

Dobromil

49-34 N; 22-48 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center
of Dobromilskiy rayon.
Economic: Salt mining; woodworking; cement plant;
food processing.

Khodorov

49-25 N; 24-20 E.
Population: 7,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center
of Khodorovskiy rayon.
Transportation: Lvov Railroad System, steam engine
house.
Economic: Metalworking; sawmilling; brick and tile
plants; food processing (sugar, meat, cereals).

Khvroy

49-33 N; 22-50 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination located
in Dobromilskiy rayon.
Economic: Sawmilling; food processing (sugar, meat,
cereals); brick plant.

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Komarno 49-36 N; 23-40 E.
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Komarnovskiy rayon.
Economic: Food processing; woodworking; brick plant.

Mostiska 49-47 N; 23-09 E.
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Mostisskiy rayon.
Economic: Cement, tile and brick plants.

Nikolayev 49-35 N; 26-51 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Nikolayevskiy rayon.
Economic: Pottery, tile, glass, cement and brick plants.

Rudki 49-39 N; 23-30 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Rudkovskiy rayon.
Economic: Food processing; brick and tile plants.

Skole 49-03 N; 23-31 E.
Population: 7,000 (1953 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Skolevskiy rayon.
Economic: Sawmilling; stone-quarrying.

Starvy Sambor 49-27 N; 23-00 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Staro-Samborskiy rayon.
Economic: Tanning; flourmilling.

Sudovaya Vishnya 49-47 N; 23-22 E.
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Sudovo-Vishnyanskiy rayon.
Economic: Lumbering; brick and tile plants; food-processing.

Turka 49-10 N; 23-02 E.
Population: 10,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Turkovskiy rayon.

S E C R E T

Turka
(continued) Economic: Lumbering; stone quarrying; food-processing (flour, fruit and vegetables).

Zhidachov 49-23 N; 24-08 E.
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Zhidachovskiy rayon.
Economic: Large paper kombinat; cement and brick plants; food-processing.

Dashava 49-15 N; 24-01 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Stryyskiy rayon.
Economic: Important natural gas extraction center supplying Western Ukraine, Kiyev, and Moskva.

Medenitsa 49-25 N; 23-45 E.
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Medenitskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center; dairying.

Morshin 49-09 N; 23-53 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Stryyskiy rayon.
Economic: Health resort, mineral springs; potassium deposits; sawmilling.

Nizhankovichi 49-41 N; 22-48 E.
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Nizhankovichskiy rayon.
Economic: Sawmilling; furniture and cement plants; grain processing.

Novyye Strelishcha 49-31 N; 24-23 E.
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Novostrelishchanskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center (grain, sugar beets, potatoes), brick and tile plants.

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Rosdol 49-05 N; 24-27 E.
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Nikolayevskiy rayon.
Economic: Lumbering; food processing; brick plant.

Staraya Sol 49-29 N; 22-58 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Staro-Samborskiy rayon.
Economic: Lumbering; agricultural center.

Stebnik 49-18 N; 23-33 E.
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Drogobychskiy rayon.
Economic: Potassium salt extracting center; mineral springs; produces potash fertilizer.

Skhodnitsa 49-14 N; 23-21 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement subordinate to Borislavskiy city soviet.
Economic: Petroleum extraction; gasoline plant; sawmilling; flourmilling.

Chernovitskaya Oblast contains the following urban areas:

Chernovtsy 48-18 N; 25-55 E.
Population: 147,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Oblast capital; city of oblast subordination; center of Chernovitskiy rayon; Oblast Committee of the Communist Party; Oblast Executive Committee; Oblast Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF); Oblast Red Cross Society; City Executive Committee.
Military: Headquarters, 66th Gds Rifle Division; Anti-aircraft Artillery Regiment subordinate to the 66th Rifle Division.
Airfields: Two Class 5 (military).
Transportation: Division Headquarters, Lvov Railroad System, engine depot, steam engine house, car repair shop.
Economic: Commercial and industrial center; produces furniture, nails, wire, pharmaceuticals, rubber goods, textiles, clothing; bridge construction plant; lumber milling; important food-processing industry (sugar, meat, canned goods, flour); possible weapons plant producing artillery pieces; brick and tile plants; thermal power plant.
Educational: State University, medical institute.

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Gertsaa 48-08 N; 26-18 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Gertsayevskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center (grain, livestock); dairying.

Khotin 48-30 N; 26-30 E.
Population: 9,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Khotinskiy rayon.
Economic: Orchard and vineyard center; tanning; flour-milling; soap and brick plants.

Kitsman 48-27 N; 25-45 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Kitsmanskii rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center (grains, oilseed); dairying.

Novoselitsa 48-13 N; 26-17 E.
Population: 7,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Novoselitskiy rayon.
Economic: Flour and oilseed milling; tanning; gypsum and brick plants.

Sadgora 48-21 N; 25-57 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Sadgorskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center (grains, dairy products); distilling; glue and textile plants.

Storozhinets 48-10 N; 25-44 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Storozhinetskiy rayon.
Economic: Flourmilling; lumbering; soap and leather plants.

Vashkovtsy 48-24 N; 25-31 E.
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Vashkovetskiy rayon.
Economic: Flourmilling; distilling; lignite mining.

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Vizhnitsa

48-17 N; 25-14 E.
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Vizhnitskiy rayon.
Economic: Lumbering center; produces prefabricated houses, textiles and soap; resort area.

Zastavna

48-32 N; 25-50 E.
Population: 7,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Zastavnovskiy rayon.
Economic: Flour and oilseed milling; gypsum plant.

Zakarpatskaya Oblast contains the following urban areas:

Uzhgorod

48-38 N; 22-17 E.
Population: 44,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Oblast capital; city of oblast subordination; center of Uzhgorodskiy rayon; Oblast Committee of the Communist Party; Oblast Executive Committee; Oblast Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF); Oblast Red Cross Society; City Executive Committee.
Military: 111th Mt. Rifle Corps; 128th Gds Mt. Rifle Division; 27th MVD Border Detachment; Anti-aircraft Artillery Regiment subordinate to 3rd Rifle Corps; Anti-aircraft Artillery Regiment subordinate to 128th Rifle Division.
Airfields: One Class 3 (military/civil).
Transportation: Division Headquarters, Lvov Railroad System.
Economic: Important woodworking center (large veneer and furniture plants); metalworking; possible munitions (guided missile) plant; brick and tile production, food-processing center; thermal and hydro-power plants.
Educational: State University; teachers institute.

Mukachevo

48-27 N; 22-43 E.
Population: 45,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: City of oblast subordination; center of Mukachevskiy rayon.
Military: Headquarters, 318th Mt. Rifle Division.
Airfields: One Class 2 (military).
Transportation: Lvov Railroad System, steam engine house.
Economic: Petroleum refining; light industry center (produces furniture, clothing, textiles), lumbering; brick and tile plants; food-processing and distilling.

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Beregovo

48-12 N; 22-39 E.

Population: 20,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Beregovskiy rayon.Airfields: One Class 5 (military).Transportation: Lvov Railroad System, steam engine house.Economic: Light industry center (produces furniture, clothing, footwear); food-processing, distilling; brick and tile plants.Khust

48-12 N; 23-17 E.

Population: 21,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Khustskiy rayon.Military: Headquarters, u/i MVD Border Detachment.Economic: Produces furniture; felt headwear, ceramics; sawmills; brickyards.Chop

48-25 N; 22-11 E.

Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: Urban settlement located in Uzhgorodskiy rayon.Military: Headquarters, u/i MVD Border Detachment.Airfields: One Class 2 (military).Transportation: Lvov Railroad System, engine depot, steam engine house.Economic: Petroleum refining; brick and tile plants; grain mill.Irshava

48-20 N; 23-02 E.

Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Irshavskiy rayon.Economic: Produces furniture, textiles; sawmilling; dairying.Korolevo

48-12 N; 23-08 E.

Population: 6,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: Urban settlement located in Vinogradovskiy rayon.Economic: Railroad servicing.Mezhgore

48-32 N; 23-30 E.

Population: 1,000 (1958 est.).Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Mezgor-skiy rayon.Economic: Lumbering center.

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Perechin 48-43 N; 22-28 E.
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Perechinskiy rayon.
Economic: Wood chemical and woodworking plants.

Rakhov 48-03 N; 24-12 E.
Population: 13,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Rakhovskiy rayon.
Economic: Paper milling; iron mining; mineral springs area.

Solotvina 47-55 N; 23-52 E.
Population: 9,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Rakhovskiy rayon.
Economic: Large salt mining center.

Svalyava 48-35 N; 23-00 E.
Population: 9,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Svalyavskiy rayon.
Economic: Woodworking and wood chemical plants; limestone mining; mineral springs area.

Tyachev 48-00 N; 23-35 E.
Population: 10,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Tyachevskiy rayon.
Economic: Fruit growing and processing center; furniture factory; marble working.

Yasinva 48-16 N; 24-22 E.
Population: 10,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Rakhovskiy rayon.
Economic: Lumbering; woodworking and trading center.

Velikiy Bereznyy 48-52 N; 22-27 E.
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Velikoberezhnianskiy rayon.
Economic: Plywood plant; mineral springs.

Velikiy Bychkov 47-58 N; 24-01 E.
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.).
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Rakhovskiy rayon.
Economic: Woodworking and wood chemical plants.

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Vinogradov

48-08 N; 23-01 E.

Population: 15,000 (1958 est.).

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Vinogradovskiy rayon.

Economic: Light industry center (produces furniture, clothing, ceramics, bricks); winemaking industry; tobacco processing.

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TABLE XXIII
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

	Population Range	Number of Urban Areas	Population (thousands)	Per Cent of Total
Stanislav Economic- Administrative Region	100,000-500,000	1	147	16.7
	50,000-100,000	1	65	7.4
	20,000- 50,000	9	294	33.4
	10,000- 20,000	7	79	9.0
	Less than 10,000	<u>72</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>33.5</u>
	TOTAL	90	880	100.0
Stanislavskaya Oblast	100,000-500,000	—	—	—
	50,000-100,000	1	65	26.0
	20,000- 50,000	1	35	14.0
	10,000- 20,000	2	21	8.4
	Less than 10,000	<u>33</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>51.6</u>
	TOTAL	37	250	100.0
Chernovitskaya Oblast	100,000-500,000	1	147	76.6
	50,000-100,000	—	—	—
	20,000- 50,000	—	—	—
	10,000- 20,000	—	—	—
	Less than 10,000	<u>9</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>23.4</u>
	TOTAL	10	192	100.0
Drogobychskaya Oblast	100,000-500,000	—	—	—
	50,000-100,000	—	—	—
	20,000- 50,000	4	125	59.8
	10,000- 20,000	1	10	4.8
	Less than 10,000	<u>21</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>35.4</u>
	TOTAL	26	209	100.0

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TABLE XXIII
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
 (continued)

	<u>Population Range</u>	<u>Number of Urban Areas</u>	<u>Population (thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Zakarpatskaya Oblast	100,000-500,000	—	—	—
	50,000-100,000	—	—	—
	20,000- 50,000	4	130	57.8
	10,000- 20,000	4	48	21.3
	Less than 10,000	<u>9</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>20.9</u>
	TOTAL	17	225	100.0

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ADDENDUM .

Since completion of the foregoing report, additional statistical material from recent Soviet sources has become available. The following tables contain information concerning Zakarpatskaya Oblast only. They are primarily of interest with reference to the sections of this study on labor force, educational and cultural facilities, and economic characteristics.

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TABLE A

NUMBER OF SPECIALISTS WITH HIGHER EDUCATION EMPLOYED
IN NATIONAL ECONOMY IN ZAKARPATSKAYA OBLAST
(excluding military personnel) (1955)

Total no. of specialists with higher education	5,621
Of these, no. with specialties acquired in educational institutions:	
Engineers	508
Agronomists	186
Zootechnicians, veterinary doctors and foresters	209
Economists, statisticians, and commodity experts	248
Lawyers	144
Doctors	867
Teachers and those who graduated from universities (except lawyers, doctors, and economists), library and cultural-educational workers.	3,277

TABLE B

NUMBER OF SPECIALISTS WITH MIDDLE SPECIAL EDUCATION EMPLOYED
IN NATIONAL ECONOMY IN ZAKARPATSKAYA OBLAST
(excluding military personnel) (1956)

Total no. of specialists with middle special education	12,963
Of these, no. with specialties acquired in educational institutions:	
Technicians	1,415
Agronomists	535
Zootechnicians, veterinary assistants, veterinary technicians, and foresters	477
Medical workers	3,135
Other specialties	7,401

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TABLE C

NUMBER OF KOLKHOZ WORKERS AND OUTPUT
IN WORK DAYS IN ZAKARPATSKAYA OBLAST (1955)

No. of able-bodied kolkhoz workers -- in thousands	211.0
Of these, those who took part in kolkhoz production (in per cent)	79.1
Total of work-days put forth in work in kolkhozes -- in thousands	357,88.6
<u>Including (in per cent):</u>	
In vegetable-raising	56.8
In livestock-raising	20.4
In subsidiary enterprises	3.3
Average yearly output of work-days per able-bodied kolkhoz worker	199.0

TABLE D

COMMUNICATIONS IN ZAKARPATSKAYA OBLAST (1955)

No. of postal, telegraph, and telephone enterprises	153
Length of postal routes -- in km.	909
Delivered:	
Letters (in thous.)	14,063
Parcels (in thous.)	158
Periodicals (in thous.)	25,462
Money orders (in thous.)	570
Telegrams (in thous.)	519
No. of interurban telephone calls (in thous.)	470
No. of radio-receiving points (in thous.)	70.6
With their receivers (in thous.)	29.3

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TABLE E

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN ZAKARPATSKAYA OBLAST (1955)

Coal -- thousand tons	458.8
Electric power -- million kw. hr.	132.7
Hauled lumber -- thousand solid cu. meters	2,612.0
Saw timber -- thousand cu. meters	724.0
Building brick -- million pieces	60.1
Tile -- thousand pieces	19,473.0
Building lime -- tons	13,025.0
Cotton cloth -- thousand meters	370.0
Knitted underwear -- thousand pieces	2,277.0
Knitted outerwear -- thousand pieces	547.0
Leather shoes -- thousand pairs	1,235.0
Meat -- tons	5,614.0
Sausage and smoked sausage -- tons	1,141.0
Butter -- tons	706.0
Vegetable oil -- tons	1,424.0
Canned goods -- thousand conventional cans	10,047.0
Confectionery --	3,572.0
Macaroni products--tons	1,546.0
Cigarettes -- millions	3,040.0
Mined salt -- thousand tons	331.7

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TABLE F

NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES BY BRANCHES OF THE
NATIONAL ECONOMY IN ZAKARPATSKAYA OBLAST (1956)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u> <u>W. and E.</u>	<u>Women as Per Cent</u> <u>of each Branch</u>
Total for the national economy	146,483	100.0	34.0
Including:			
Industry (industrial and production personnel)	55,455	37.8	24.0
Construction (construction and installation work)	8,386	5.7	21.0
Machine and tractor stations	3,999	2.6	4.0
Sovkhozes and subsidiary agricultural enterprises	3,987	2.7	52.0
Railroad transportation	8,608	5.8	} 15.0
Motor and other transportation and loading-unloading operations	7,285	4.9	
Communications	1,773	1.2	
Trade, state purchases, and material and technological supplies	8,234	5.6	36.0
Public catering	3,072	2.0	61.0
Education (schools, educational institutions, scientific-research and cultural-educational organizations)	17,861	12.1	66.0

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TABLE F

NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES BY BRANCHES OF THE
NATIONAL ECONOMY IN ZAKARPATSKAYA OBLAST (1956)
 (Continued)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u> <u>W. and E.</u>	<u>Women as Per Cent</u> <u>of each Branch</u>
Health care	9,214	6.2	80.0
Credit and insurance institutions	839	0.5	} 43.0
Apparatus of organs of state and economic administration and public organizations	4,528	3.0	
Other branches (geological survey organiza- tions, drilling, capital repair, lumber industry, housing and communal enterprises)	14,462	9.9	

The data cited do not include the number of members of industrial cooperative artels, numbering 6,178 persons in 1955.

In industry, subsidiary industrial enterprises attached to construction projects have been counted.

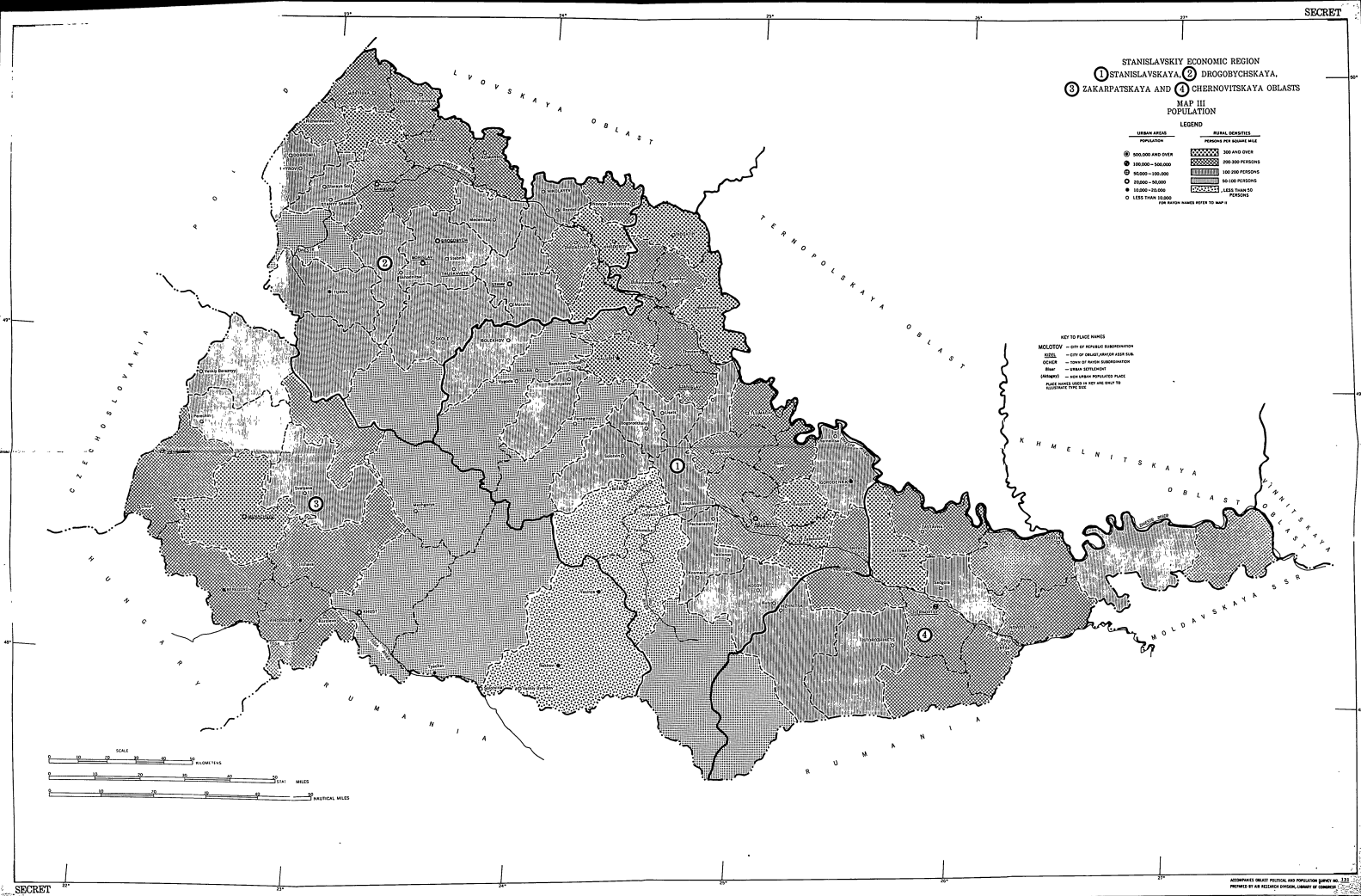
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